THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 7, 1845.

REVIEW OF A REVIEW.

It is not often that we notice the errors of a contemporary, especially when they do not concern us, but for once we are called on to make an exception. A letter has been put into our hands from Cincinnati, to a house in this city, which contains the following:—"I see by the last account from your market that it (Cloverseed) was quoted at $3,18 to 3,25." Every body who has noticed the reports of the markets in the "Spirit of the Age," will know where that came from We saw it copied into the Cincinnati Gazette, and thought of correcting it then, but finally concluded not to do so; nor should we now, but for the injury which the so-called "reports of the markets" in the Age, are doing to the trade of the city. At home they do no harm, as every body is conversant with the glaring errors they contain—it is abroad, where the character of the paper is not known, that the mischief is done. We will give a few examples, premising that the quotations of Cloverseed were *a sort* of corrected in that paper on Tuesday morning.

"*Bulk Meat*—A number of sales made at our quotations. The holders ask 3¼, but purchasers seem unwilling to give more than 3½, it would sell freely at the last quotations. There is a good supply in market."

This paragraph has been standing unaltered in that paper for several weeks. Now, previous to the week ending on Wednesday last, there was but one sale of any importance, since bulk Pork came into market, and there had been no good supply at all, nor is there yet.

Under the head of Flour we have been told for some weeks that "there is a large supply in market," and "a large supply still remains on hand." Now the receipts have been trifling, and in consequence it has advanced. The stock has been quite small. Rio coffee is quoted at 7a8c., when 7a7¼ is and has been the top of the market, but we suppose 8c. is the price by the lb. at retail. 200 bags, according to the Age, have been sold a good many times, "price not public." "Large sales" of Lard are made, regularly, twice a week. 50 tons of Pig Lead have been sold every Wednesday, according to the same authority—wonder where the stock to operate upon came from? Of Salt we have been told over and over again that "sales are daily made at the river," when the fact is, for two weeks or more there has been no sales at the river at all. We are told, also, that "large amounts are daily shipped to ports below,"—nobody knows it, then, but the Age. "¼ blood, common and pulled Wool," we are told week after week, "have further declined, and we now quote those descriptions at 22c. Other qualities are heavy, and have a downward tendency." Now the fact is, those qualities of Wool readily command 25c., and we noted the advance some weeks ago.

But what is the use of exposing the ridiculous and mischievous errors of that paper any further? If these statements had appeared but once or twice we should not have noticed them, presuming they were errors overlooked; but when we see them put forth for weeks in succession, and see their effect abroad, it is about time they were exposed.

The case of the house which received the letter alluded to above is an instance in which serious dissatisfaction might arise from this source, inasmuch as they had filled a large order for Cloverseed at the market rates, which were considerably above the "quotations" and "regular sales" stated to have been made by the Age.

More Annexation.

A petition was on Monday presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Severance, from a number of respectable citizens of the State of Maine, praying for the "re-annexation" of the province of New Brunswick to the United States.

No good and valid reason can be shown why Texas should be annexed, which will not apply with greater force to Canada and New Brunswick; and if we must go on unwisely extending our territory, then let us have the St. Lawrence, and the countries watered by it. Or why not resolve at once to annex all North America, from the Polar Sea to the Isthmus of Darien. This would be something magnificent, to say the least.

The New Comet.—The National Intelligencer says that observations have been made at the Depot of Charts upon this Comet during the only two evenings since its discovery that the weather would permit. Its nucleus, we understand, is plainly visible through the large telescope. It is rapidly coming into better view, and those who are curious to see it, may find it with a common spy-glass to the southward of Jupiter.

An iron steamer is now in course of construction at Philadelphia, intended to ply between Norfolk and various parts of North Carolina, by way of the Dismal Swamp Canal. As her cargoes will principally consist of corn, she is to have a stationary corn-sheller fixed upon her deck, over a hatchway, which will be driven by steam from the boiler of the boat. A cargo of corn in the cob can be thus shelled in a short time, and with much saving of time, as the boats are frequently compelled to wait while the farmers beat out their corn by other and slower means.

Retirement of Judge Kent.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says:—On Saturday last Judge Kent closed the term of the Circuit Court and made his last appearance on that bench. He will, however, continue to perform the duties of his office till the 17th inst., when his retirement will take effect. We understand that the members of the legal profession have commenced a subscription for the purchase of a service of plate to present to Judge Kent, and another to procure his portrait for the library of the Law Institute, in testimany of the high regard in which he is held by the profession.

The Stamford (Ct.) Advocate states that on Sunday the 19th inst., the Rev. Daniel Smith, of the Congressional Church in that place, delivered his last regular discourse from the pulpit which he has occupied for fifty-two consecutive years. Mr. Alvord has been settled as his Assistant. At the time of Mr. Smith's installation, the church consisted of 77 members, all of whom have been gathered to the tomb. During his pastorship, he has baptized 601 persons, attended 355 weddings, and preached 6,038 sermons.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

By the Congressional proceedings in another column, our readers will perceive that the Oregon Bill has passed the House by a very large majority. This measure is one of the greatest importance, not yielding, in that respect, much to the Texas question, and will probably be productive, in its immediate effects, of more vital consequences.—We find the provisions of the Bill thus set forth in the Baltimore American.

"In the first place, then, the whole country of the Oregon lying between the forty-second and fifty-fourth degrees, North latitude, including the entire space now subject by a treaty with England to the joint occupation of both countries, is to be embraced in the territorial organization proposed by the bill. A Governor is to be appointed for five years, and a Secretary for the same period; also a Judge of the Courts; and a record of the proceedings of these functionaries is to be transmitted to Washington every six months.

It is further provided that the Governor may mark off the territory into districts and enforce all necessary regulations to render the militia of the territory efficient.

When there are five thousand inhabitants over twenty-one years of age they shall have power to form a territorial Legislature.

The President is required by the bill to erect stockade forts in the territory to the number of five from some point on the Missouri river, and on the most practicable route to the south pass in the Rocky Mountains. He is also required to erect fortifications at or near the mouth of the Columbia river.

Every settler in the colony of eighteen years of age and upwards is to have 640 acres of land, if he will cultivate the same for five successive years. If a married man, his wife shall have 160 acres; and the father shall have the same for each of his children under eighteen years of age.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday some amendments were made in the bill, the most important of which was one requiring the President of the United States to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the existing treaty, and providing that the enactments of the bill shall not apply to British subjects for the period of twelve months after such notice shall have been given. Another amendment allows the subjects of Great Britain free egress and ingress to and from all bays, harbors, creeks and tributaries, between the 42nd and 54° 40' degrees of latitude.

Such are the main features of the Oregon bill. It proposes a very summary mode of deciding the question of disputed possession; it assumes that the whole region in controversy is ours, and that no other power has any ground of claim to any portion of it."

Those of our readers who have carefully perused the very interesting articles we have given on the Oregon country, from the New York Courier and Enquirer, will perceive that this bill takes possession of the entire territory from the Mexican to the Russian line, shutting out Great Britain from the Pacific entirely. Our right to this vast territory is generally defended on all hands, even by those who voted against the bill on its final passage. Mr. Adams voted in the negative, although he repeatedly declared his opinion that our right to the country could not be doubted, and that he was willing *to fight for it if need be.* The reason for his vote must be found in his opposition to any other action of Congress at present than merely giving the one year's notice to Great Britain. After such legal notice was given, he was ready for immediate occupation of the country. This is no doubt the legal and proper course. If we must have war, which may Heaven forbid, let us go into it with our honor untarnished.

If the Senate passes the bill, which is highly probable, in some shape, the danger of war is imminent. Great Britain will scarcely consent to be shut out from the Pacific entirely without a struggle.

The character of the debate on this question in the House has been very reprehensible. A spirit of braggadocio has been indulged in unworthy of the country, and disgraceful to the House. There is no necessity of spoiling a good cause by vainglorying, by using insulting language, and by inviting reprisals. The Baltimore American has the following remarks on this debate, and the probable consequences of the action of Congress, which deserve consideration.

"The advocates of the bill in the House of Representatives have, for the most part, adopted a style of debate quite in accordance with the nature and tendencies of the measure itself. Mr. Belser of Alabama "believed that our right to the Oregon was indisputable, and though this question was likely to involve us in a war, he was ready to take ground in favor of it. He had been watching the progress of Great Britain on this subject, and was anxious to check her colossal strides upon the nations of the earth. *He was against negotiation; for whenever we negotiated we lost ground.*"

An honorable gentleman from Missouri spoke in the same strain. The Oregon was in the possession of a foreign power, and it was time for freemen to dispossess her. We could not, without disgracing ourselves in the eyes of foreign nations, consent to any negotiation upon this subject. *We had nothing to fear,* continued this warlike gentleman, *from a conflict with Great Britain. We had measured swords with that Government and had been successful.*

These are brave words enough; and if it comes to that we have orators who can out-rant the whole British Parliament. But the question is not to be settled in this way.

There is one thing in which these ardent advocates of the Oregon bill are entirely correct; we mean their anticipations of a war with England as a consequence of the passage of the bill. *It is scarcely more certain, if there may be degrees of certainty, that the sun is present in the heavens, than that war will follow the enforcement of this contemplated act.*

Here then is the matter to be regarded. If it is determined that the bill shall pass, in the terms proposed, and with the inevitable alternative in view, let the country know it. Why are not some adequate measures of preparation on foot! What absurdity is this—that men in power should talk big, and utter threats, and urge precipitate measures to bring on hostilities without stirring a hand to provide for the war which they are so bold in provoking! These heroes of verbiage, do they suppose that their invectives will suffice to beat back an invading foe! Or are they the Bobadils who are to stand us instead of armies and armaments!

Simultaneously with the passage of the bill to take exclusive possession of the Oregon there should be adopted a war bill to provide men and munitions of war, to strengthen our defences, to put our fortresses in order and to construct new ones. Cotton bags would prove no protection to New Orleans against a fleet of war steamers; nor would Fort McHenry again go free under the mild ordeal of a distant bombardment. In the course of the next summer British ships, direct from Plymouth docks, may visit Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo. Where is the city on our Atlantic coast that is prepared for defence against a sudden assault of armed steamships? If we become involved in hostilities with Great Britain our legislators should keep it in mind that there will be no child's play after the war is begun, however much there may be before.

The ominous aspect of this Oregon question, now so unexpectedly disclosed, has caused a partial forgetfulness of the Annexation business. We may call to our recollection, however, that within a few days the Mexican Minister, so report goes, has received directions from home to demand his passports. With England and Mexico both upon our hands we may have enough to do to require, at least, some little preparation before-hand.

CONGRESS.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 3, 1845.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Mr. Johnson of La. presented the Resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature upon the subject of the annexation of Texas. The Resolutions having been read, Mr. J. took occasion to say that he was in favor of the annexation of Texas, but had very great doubt in his mind whether Texas could be annexed by the Legislative action of Congress.

Mr. Barrow, of La., felt called upon to say a few words upon the merits of the question. He was, he said, thoroughly and entirely opposed to the annexation of Texas. He regarded annexation as a great evil, and should not, therefore, by his vote sanction it in any form. Speaking incidentally of the election, he said that for his own State he would say that Mr. Clay had been villanously cheated out of it. The investigation of the Legislature would prove this.

Mr. Johnson was not disposed to debate the Resolutions, and they were ordered to be printed and laid upon the table.

Mr. Walker offered a Joint Resolution to appoint three Senators to act with members of the House in counting the ballots for President and Vice President.

The remainder of the day was given to the consideration of the Post office Bill.

The Senate had reached the closing section of the Bill at the adjournment, and an amendment is pending to allow the Post Office any necessary sum from the Treasury to carry into effect the present mail facilities, should the income under the new rates of postage be inadequate for that purpose.

The Bill names $750,000, and allows more if more is necessary for that purpose.

P. S. The Committee on Foreign Relations were expected to report this morning upon the proposed annexation of Texas, but the illness of Mr. Archer, the Chairman of the Committee, prevented it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Bill was reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals, giving the assent of Congress to the acts of the Legislature of Virginia and Maryland in relation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

After a long and animated debate, Mr. A. V. Brown of Tenn. moved the Previous Question. There was a second, and the yeas and nays were ordered upon the main question. The yeas were 101, the nays 87.

The Bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Davis of Ia. moved to recommit the Bill in order to amend it. The amendment designed was agreed to without objection. It simply required that the Government should not be bound beyond the amount of its stock for any obligations incurred.

The Previous Question was moved upon this amendment and seconded, 87 to 81. The yeas and nays were then called upon the final passage of the Bill, and the vote was Ayes 105, Noes 85.

Every member who voted against and spoke against the Bill was of the Locofoco party.

OREGON BILL.

The House now proceeded at a late hour to the orders of the day. The questions pending were upon concurring in the amendments of the Committee of the Whole.

A division of the question was called for, and the following amendment was first voted upon:

"Provided, however, that there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, except for the punishment of crimes."

The vote was 131 ayes and 69 noes.

Several other amendments were concurred in *sub silentio*, when the yeas and nays were called upon the sections of the Bill requiring twelve months' notice to Great Britain by the President of the United States, and declaring that this Bill should not be so construed as to prevent any British subject from the exercise of the rights granted to him by the Convention of Aug. 6, 1827, until twelve months after such notice has been given to the British Government. This amendment was agreed to, ayes 121, noes 82.

The Bill was then read a third time, and the yeas and nays ordered upon the final passage.—The Bill was passed. Ayes 140, noes 59.

Leave was asked to report the Eastern and Western Harbor Bill, but objections were made, and pending a motion to suspend the Rules to receive the Bill, the House adjourned.

The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of the Oregon Bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arrington, Atkinson, Belser, Benton, Bidlack, Edward J. Black, James Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Aaron V. Brown, William J. Brown, Buffington, Burke, Burt Caldwell, Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Cary, Shepherd Cary, Catlin, Chappell, Clinton, Cobb, Cullom, Dana, Daniel, Darragh, John W. Davis, Dean, Dellet, Dickey, Dillingham, Douglass, Duncan, Dunlap, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Ficklin, Florence, Foster, French, Fuller, Byram, Green, Gridder, Hannibal, Hamlin, Hammett, Haralson, Hardin, Henley, Herrick, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hubbell, Hughes, Hungerford, James B. Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Perley B. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Andrew Kennedy, Preston King, Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, Maclay, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Mathews, Jos. Morris, Isaac, E. Morse, Murphy, Norris, Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pettit, Pollock, Emery D. Potter, Pratt, Ramsey, Rathbun, D. S. Reid, Redding, Relfe, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Russell, St. John, Sample, Schenck, Thos. H. Seymour, David L. Seymour, Simons, Simpson, Slidell, Thos. Smith, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stetson, John Stewart, Stiles, James W. Stone, Alfred P. Stone, Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Tibbatts, Tucker, Vanmeter, Weller, Wentworth, Wethered, Wheaton, Benjamin White, Williams, Woodward, Joseph A. Wright, Yancey, Yost—140.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashe, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Brengle, Milton Brown, Campbell, Carroll, Causin, Reuben Chapman, Chilton, Clinch, Clingman, Coles, Collamer, Garrett Davis, R. D. Davis, Deberry, Fish, Foot, Goggin, Grinnell, Harper, Hudson, Washington Hunt, Jos. R. Ingersoll, Jenks, George W. Jones, John P. Kennedy, D. P. King, McIlvaine, Marsh, Edw. Joy Morris, F. H. Morse, Moseley, Newton, Patterson, Peyton, Phœnix, Elisha R. Potter, Preston, Rockwell, Rodney, Senter, Severance, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stephens, Andrew Stewart, Summers, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vinton, John White, Winthrop, Wm. Wright—59.

New York Canals.—From a statement of the comptroller of the state of New York we learn that the annual interest on $30,161,803 84, the cost of all the State canals and the enlargement the Erie Canal at 5½ per cent., which is the average interest on the present state debt, is 1,675,371 71.

The nett revenue from all the State Canals, for the year ending 30th September, 1844, after deducting the cost of collection of tolls and of the maintenance of the canals, is $1,803,768 51, being an excess of revenue over 5½ per cent. on the cost of Canals $128,396 80.

This shows that the entire canal system of New York, pays an interest on the cost of the canals of about 6 percent per annum. This favorable result is produced mainly by the revenue of the Erie canal, which yields $2,154,234 79, while all the other canals produce only $243,990 81."

Religious Intelligence.

Opposition to the English Establishment.—The British anti-state and church movement is not suffered to sleep. The Association formed by dissenting ministers of all denominations within the last year, is actively at work, through the press, and by public assembly and speeches, to effect a dissolution of church and state—an alliance productive, as they think, of evil and only evil continually.

The Scotch Free Church and Slavery.—Papers from Scotland brought by the Cambria, contain articles pro and con, touching the money obtained from slaveholders by the Scotch delegation while in this country, the question being whether such money ought to be retained and appropriated to the uses of the Free Church. Dr. Chalmers, sustained by at least one Scotch paper, the Witness maintains the affirmative, but is strongly opposed by the Edinburgh Emancipation Society. We see nothing as yet which indicates clearly the relative strength of the parties, and it remains to be known whether the funds in question will be retained or sent back to the plantations whence they came.—*Boston Recorder.*

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, on the polite invitation of Messrs. Curling & Robertson, of partaking of a Temperance dinner at the Fort Pitt Glass Works, of which they are the proprietors. This festival is held annually, or oftener, as the funds accumulate from the proceeds of what used to be paid for furnishing intoxicating drinks. Formerly, it was customary to supply the hands with a certain quantity of liquor, but since the Temperance Reformation has strewn its untold blessings over the land, the money previously spent in this worse than useless manner, has been appropriated by the worthy proprietors in this way. The tables were set in the blowing house, which was beautifully ornamented with evergreens, and tastefully fitted up for the occasion.—The American flag, we were pleased to see, adorned the head of the table.

The dinner, which was substantial and well-gotten up, was cooked in the ovens of the establishment, and was brought on the tables hot A large glass vase, holding some twelve gallons filled with lemonade; graced the centre of the table. The company consisted of the men employed in the establishment, and a few invited guests, who did ample justice to the good thing set before them. Upwards of one hundred persons joined in the festival, and everything passed off in the most agreeable and pleasing manner. A fine band of music, the performers in which belong to the establishment, enlivened the scene by the execution of National airs.

We were truly gratified at the whole scene, which we think cannot but have a beneficial effect upon all concerned, in promoting good will and harmony among the workmen and employers, and especially in promoting strict sobriety and temperance, and thereby avoiding numerous ills. Messrs. Curling & Robertson will do well to keep up this custom, which must prove highly gratifying to themselves, and useful to their workmen.

The Markets in the "Age"—again.

Just as we expected, yesterday morning the same old rigmarole about the Markets in the "Spirit of the Age" was published without a particle of correction. Yes, there was; we plead an oversight: it does say something about Flour "is advancing," but in the "quotations" there is the same old stereotyped "a large amount in the market" "a large amount still remains on hand;" but no mortal can tell the state of the market, or the actual rates, from the absurd jumble about the article. Of Feathers we learn that "a number of sales *was* made since our last," but we have been told the same thing so often, and never have been so fortunate ourselves as to find out who made them, that we really look upon the "report" in the light of a wolf story. There is the identical old "sale of 50 tons of Lead at 4 cents, cash," which was made on that lucky day, "Wednesday." Let us see: according to the Age there must have been sold some hundred tons of Lead, in lots of 50 tons each, regularly in one particular day of the week. The "ruling price of Molasses," as per the Age, is "22a25c." "We heard of several lots being offered at 23 cents, but no sales were made that we could learn," quoth the Age, in continuation. Now, we have a faint recollection of having reported sales on Thursday morning at 21, 21½ and 22 cents, but the Age has not heard of them yet. There is cloverseed again quoted at $3,62a3,68, with "regular sales at these prices." Since the Age's report on Tuesday morning, "sales" of Salt have been "daily made at the river," and "large amounts are daily shipped to ports below." According to the "Remarks," at the head of this veritable Review, the rivers are full of heavy ice, and no Captain is willing to risk his boat in it; yet, somehow, boats with salt are arriving regularly, and just as regularly, notwithstanding no boats are leaving at all, shipments are daily made to ports below! The Age is still determined to keep the price of wool down—we pity the sheep.

We beg pardon of our readers for taking up so much room with this paper, but the extraordinary carelessness or total incapacity displayed in the management of its Commercial department, requires a thorough exposure. Our cotemporaries in the West and country have been accustomed to rely upon it, and we put it to them whether, after putting forth a *series* purporting to be Reviews of this market, (yes, and endorsed in the editorial column as being critically correct,) so full of errors as to be laughed at at home, and mischievous in their effects abroad, it is worthy of the least confidence.

PROM MEXICO.—Capt. Peterson, of the brig Najade, at Charleston, from Vera Cruz, Jan. 8, reports that Santa Anna had attacked, at the head of 4000 men, 1500 of which were cavalry, the town of Puebla—but he was driven back by the revolutionists. Santa Anna, it is said, would endeavor to make his escape either by the way of Vera Cruz or Tuspan. The revolutionists were in hot pursuit of Santa Anna, and certain death awaited him should he fall into their hands.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

That undaunted champion of freedom, Cassius M. Clay, has just published an "Address to the people of Kentucky," in pamphlet form, on the subject of emancipation. The address is fearless, thrillingly eloquent, argumentative, and convincing. We should be glad if our space would permit the publication of the whole of it, but we must be content with a few extracts. He starts out with a defence of his conduct and opinions during the late political campaign. He tells the people of Kentucky that he is the son of one of the pioneers of the West; that he has an interest in the soil, in the fame, and in the prosperity of his native state, and he proudly avows himself "the eternal enemy of slavery." He then proceeds as follows:

"Bred among slaves, I regarded them with indifference; seeing no departure from morals or economical progress in the tenure. The emancipation movement about 1830, affected me as it did most persons at the time; and I felt some new and pleasing emotions springing up in my bosom, when I had resolved, in common with my lamented brother, to liberate my slaves. I authorised him to put my name to the Emancipation Society formed about that time in Mercer county. In the same year I went on to Yale College, in a *free state*. I was not blind, and I therefore saw a people living *there* luxuriously, on a soil which *here* would have been deemed the high road to famine and the alms-house. A city of ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants rose up in the morning, passed through all the busy strife of the day, and laid down again at night, in quiet and security, and not a single police officer was any where to be seen. Here were more than five hundred young men congregated from all climes, of various habits and temperaments, in the quick blood of youth, and all-conquering passion, and there was not found in all the city, so far as the public were aware, a single woman so fallen as to demand a less price for her love than honorable marriage.—A grey haired judge of seventy years and more, in a life time of service, had pronounced sentence of death upon but five criminals in a whole State; and three of these were brought down to ruin by intemperance. I had been taught to regard Connecticut as a land of wooden nutmegs and leather pumpkin seed—yet there was a land of sterility without paupers, and a people where no man was to be found who could not write his name, and read his laws and his bible. These were strange things; but far more strange will it be, Kentuckians, if you shall not come to the same conclusion to which I was compelled, that *liberty, religion and education* were the cause of all these things, and the true foundation of individual happiness and national glory."

He then relates his efforts to introduce Common Schools into Kentucky, and his conviction in 1810, "*that universal education in a Slave State was impossible,*" and that time has proved that he was correct. Not a single slave State has succeeded in the general education of her citizens. After further speaking of his early opposition to slavery, he gives the following thrilling description of the awful effects of this withering curse:

"What though I be "a fanatic or an enthusiast" in holding that slavery is contrary to the Declaration of American Independence; the Constitution of the United States; the common law of our English inheritance; and in violation of the laws of Nature and of God—the effects of it are beyond all controversy: the monumental hand of time has written them in characters of horrible distinctness: turning the dewy heavens into brass, and scathing the green earth with sterility and decay. The whole South cries out with anguish against this and that measure of national injury; implores and denounces in alternate puerility; makes and unmakes presidents; enacts and repeals laws with a petulance and recklessness more worthy of manly indignation, than the pitiable forbearance of the North. Yet no relief comes to the sinking patient; her hypochondriacal illusions are not dispelled; she cannot, she will not see that slavery, nothing but slavery, is the cause of her ruin. Her fields relapse into primitive sterility; her population wastes away; manufactures recede from the infected border; trade languishes; decay trenches upon her meagre accumulations of taste or utility; gaunt famine stalks into the shattered portals of the homestead; the hearth stone is invaded by a more relentless intruder than the officer of the law; and the castle that may stand before the sword, falls by this slow, secret and resistless enemy; the blood of the body politic is frozen at the core; atrophy palsyses all its limbs; sullen despair begins to display itself upon the care-worn faces of men; the Heavens and the earth cry aloud—the eternal laws of happiness and existence have been trampled under foot; and yet, with a most pitiable infatuation, the South still clings to slavery. The competition of unrequited service, slave labor, dooms the laboring white millions of these States to poverty; poverty gives them over to ignorance; and ignorance and poverty are the fast high roads to crime and suffering. Among the more fortunate property holders, religion and morality are staggering and dying. Idleness, extravagance, unthriftiness, and want of energy precipitate slave holders into frequent and unheard of bankruptcies, such as are unknown in free States and well ordered Monarchies. The spirit of uncontrolled command vitiates our temperaments, and destroys that evenness of temper, and equanimity of soul, which are the sheet anchors of happiness and safety in a world of unattainable desire and inexorable evil. Population is sparse, and without numbers there is neither competition or division of labor, and, of necessity, all mechanic arts languish among us.

—Agriculture drags along its slow pace with slovenly, ignorant, reckless labor. Science, literature and art are strangers here; poets, historians, artists and machinists; the lovers of the ideal, the great, the beautiful, the true and the useful; the untiring searchers into the hidden treasure of unwilling nature, making the winds, the waters, the palpable and the impalpable essences of things tributary to man; creating gratification for the body, and giving new susceptibility and expansion to the soul; they flourish where thought and action are untrammeled; ever daring must be the spirit of genius; its omnipotence belongs only to the *free*. A loose and inadequate respect for the rights of property, of necessity, follows in the wake of slavery. Duelling, bloodshed and lynch law leave but little security to person. A general demoralization has corrupted the first minds in the nation; its hot contagion has spread among the whole people; licentiousness, crime and bitter hate infest us at home; repudiation and the forcible propagandism of slavery is arraying against us the world in arms. I appeal to history, to reason, to nature, and to conscience, which neither time nor space, nor fear nor hate, nor hope of reward, nor crime, nor pride, nor selfishness, can utterly silence—are not these things true!

Mr. Clay then enters into a comparison between Kentucky and Ohio, in which, by *facts*, he demonstrates, that as a matter of *dollars and cents*, Kentucky ought to emancipate her slaves. In this connection he says:

"Political difficulties thicken around us; war for the perpetuation of this curse, threatens us in the distance; dark clouds of bloodshed, dissolution, and utter ruin, lower on the horizon: the great national heart lies bleeding in the dust, under the relentless heel of the slave power! It requires no very quick eye to see that the political power of Kentucky is gone forever, unless she takes a new tack, and revives under the free labor system. Having, in truth, no common interest with the slave holding policy of the South, we bear all the evils of the alliance, without any of the supposed compensating benefits which slavery confers upon the cultivators of rice, sugar and cotton."

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"Christians, moralists, politicians and merely let-live laborers feel these bitter truths. Kentucky never will unite herself to the slave empire, born of southern disunion: then let her at once lead on the van of freedom. Is the cry of liberty less powerful than slavery, to move the hearts of men? Let us then be just and fear not. Let us liberate our slaves, and make friends instead of enemies for the evil day; for all the signs of the times proclaim that the elements of revolution are among us; when the crisis comes, if we are free, all will be safe; if not, no man can see the end."

Mr. Clay then reveals his *plan*, which is: "*Let candidates be started in all the counties in favor of a convention, and run again and again, till victory shall perch on the standard of the free.* Whether emancipation be remote or immediate, regard must be had to the rights of owners, the habits of the old, and the general good feeling of the people."

He concludes this eloquent address as follows:

"The time is, in my judgment, yet nearer at hand. A space of three counties deep, lying along the Ohio river, contains a decided majority of the people of the State, as well as the greater part of the soil. How long before slaves there will be, from obvious causes, utterly useless? Soon, very soon will they find themselves bearing all the evils of slavery, without any, the least remuneration. Does any man believe that they will tamely submit to this intolerable grievance? If slavery does not tumble down of itself, they will vote it down, for they will have the *power*, and it will be their *interest* to do so. The rich interior counties of the State have the least need of slave labor of any portion of the globe. The mountains are ruined by the decreasing population of the lowlands, and the inability to consume their products, where slaves abound. The Green River country should remember that if Pandora's box was opened again upon mankind, two greater curses and forerunners of poverty and ruin, than slaves and tobacco could not be found! Kentuckians, be worthy of your past fame—be heroes once more. God has not designed this most favored land to be occupied by an infe rior race. Italian skies mantle over us, and more than Sicilian luxuriance is spread beneath our feet. Give us *free labor*, and we shall indeed become "*the garden of the world!*" But what if not? Man was not created only for the eating of Indian meal; the mind—the soul must be fed, as well as the body. The same spirit which led us on to the battle field, gloriously to illustrate the national name, yet lives in the hearts of our people; they feel their false position; their impotency of future accomplishment. This weight must be removed. *Kentucky must be free.*

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Lexington, Ky., January, 1845.

CONGRESS.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1845.

OREGON BILL.

The Bill from the House was referred to a Select Committee.

TEXAS.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs entered the Chamber while Mr. Allen was addressing the Senate.

Mr. Allen yielded the floor after some delay, when

Mr. Archer of Va., Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that the Committee had finished the business assigned them and were ready to report.

The reading of the Resolutions which closed the Report were then called for. They were

First, That the Joint Resolution from the House of Representatives for the annexation of Texas be rejected.

Secondly, That all the other Bills, Resolutions and Memorials upon the subject be laid upon the table.

Mr. Archer said he was ready to be advised by the opposite side of the Senate, as to the time when the report should be considered. If no earlier day was named, he would mention Tuesday next.

Mr. Buchanan said he was in a minority of one upon the Committee, and that he should improve the earliest opportunity allowed him to enter largely into the question. He was in favor of the Joint Resolutions before the Senate, and opposed to the Report just made.

Mr. Morehead moved the printing of 20,000 extra copies of the Report, believing that the importance of the subject required the greatest number. The regular number of copies was then ordered to be printed.

The debate was then resumed upon the Post Office Bill by Mr. Allen until the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Buchanan has the floor for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union,—Mr. Boyd of Ky., in the Chair.

The Chair announced the first business in order to be the Bill to reduce the price of the Public Lands.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., moved an amendment to the Bill to distribute the proceeds from the sales of the public domain among the several States instead of reducing their price.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., contended that the amendment was not in order, but the chair overruled the objection, and Mr. Stewart went on to defend the amendment. He said that there were upon the calendar some fourteen Bills appropriating public lands to the new States, and not one for the old States.

Mr. Stewart thought it quite time that the old States looked out to defend their own interests.—The act of 1841 had given each of the new States five millions of acres of the Public Domain, and under that act they had received eight millions of acres for themselves, besides all the share belonging to them from the preceeds of all the lands which were sold.

Mr. S. said that Pennsylvania was now among the embarrassed States. There were eleven hundred millions of acres of the Public Domain, and Pennsylvania was entitled to one-tenth of this amount.

Mr. Stewart then showed that his amendment would not embarrass the public Treasury. If there was a surplus of $12,000,000 in the Treasury, as we were assured there was, then this disposition was eminently proper at the present time. We were told, too, by the Secretary of the Treasury, that this surplus was likely to run on to fifty millions. He desired to know, therefore what was to become of this.

"Reduce the Tariff" said Mr. Payne of Ala.

"Reduce the Tariff" said Mr. Stewart, and you impoverish the Government. Keep it where it is, and you ensure its prosperity. Returning to the Treasury, he said that the public debt was $15,000,000, and this would not fall due until 1863 and 1863.

Mr. Payne, of Ala., continued the discussion in a speech in favor of the Bill and against the Tariff, and in favor of the most liberal appropriations of the land which had been granted to the new States, and which is designed in the Bill.

A resolution was adopted to close the debate the next day at one o'clock, and the House adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 5.

Mr. Benton took the Senate by surprise this morning by the introduction of a new Bill to provide for the Annexation of Texas. Its provisions were very brief, and first:—

That a State be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the present States of the Union, and as soon the terms shall be agreed upon between the Government of Texas and the Government of the United States.

That $100,000 be appropriated to pay the expenses of a negotiation by treaty, or by articles of agreement between the two Governments, and to be submitted by the President of the United States for the concurrence of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. Benton said the Bill was similar to the one he had introduced at the commencement of the session, except as to the conditions. He proposed that the conditions should be settled by Commissioners between the two Governments, to be appointed first by ourselves and sent to Texas.

The Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations being absent, Mr. Berrien considered himself bound to move its reference—and after some debate the vote was taken—For reference, 22; Nays, 23; absentees, 7.

In the House nothing of importance was done.

Heavy Verdict against Anti-Renters.—In the Albany (N. Y.) Circuit Court, last week, Mr. Chauncey Rider, a Deputy Sheriff of that county, who was assaulted and maltreated by a number of "Indians," while in the discharge of his official duties in 1841, recovered a verdict of *Ten Thousand Dollars* against four of the individuals who were present when the outrage was committed, and who, though not actually participating in the assault themselves, yet countenanced and encouraged those who did the deed.

Loss of a Ship and all on board.—A letter from Castine, Maine, to the Boston Courier, dated 25th ult., reports the total wreck of the British barque Lord Seaton, from Liverpool, of and for St. Andrews, at Isle Haut, with the loss of every soul on board. Two dead bodies were found, and a body with the name of Christopher Ashburn, St. Andrews, July, 1844.

Murder in Savannah.—The Savannah Republican of Jan. 31, states that Capt. Stephen H. Simmons, one of the branch pilots of that port, was murdered by a runaway slave, whom Mr Simmons was taking to his master. The slave made his escape after the murder, but was arrested the next day.

Murderers Arrested.—Some time last season, Mr. Edwards, an old and respectable citizen of Chillicothe, was brutally murdered while lodging in his store, in Bourneville, Ross Co. The murder was perpetrated by a gang of burglars who had entered the store for plunder, and four of the gang have since been arrested and are now in Chillicothe jail, charged either as principals or accessories in the murder. Their names are Leroy J. Maxon, arrested near St. Clairsville, Walter Haskell, arrested at Portsmouth, John Chalfi arrested at Memphis, Tenn., and Spencer Lusk, taken at New Orleans. One of the number has made confessions that two of the murderers are still at large, as also in regard to the transactions of a gang of burglars who have operated at Cincinnati and Wheeling and between those places and have made their rendezvous at several points along the Ohio River.

COMMERCIAL.

Flour and Wheat Export of Ohio.

At the close of the Wheat season, in each year, we have taken occasion to give a view of the wheat production. In one late article we estimated the production of wheat in Ohio, at nine eighteen millions of bushels, and the export at about eight millions—somewhat less than half. As this is by far, the largest crop and the largest export produced in any state of the Union, it is a very important matter in the general results of commerce.

The report of the Board of Public Works, and the statistics of several towns, enable us to ascertain very nearly the exact amount of wheat export from Ohio—for the coming in a year of the entire wheat trade, which the reader will find below. Considering the age of the State it is quite a remarkable result.

Table I. *Shipments of Flour—Ohio Canal.*

Years.	Bushels Wheat Received at Cleveland	Bbls. Flour Received at Cleveland	Bbls. Flour Portsmouth.
1835	447,302	142,319	25,745
1836	801,891	172,431	92,049
1837	549,141	260,091	13,546
1838	1,236,012	267,189	13,498
1839	1,518,859	284,887	6,992
1840	2,155,467	559,491	34,134
1841	1,561,491	441,495	62,441
1842	1,301,665	435,711	18,688
1843	913,546	287,969	28,736
1844	878,291	401,999	36,998

Table II. *Aggregate of Wheat.*

| Years. | Aggregate bushels of Wheat (reckoning a bbl of Flour 5 bush) Received at Cleveland. | Received at Portsmouth. | Grand aggregate shipped on

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ "The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
" "	Two insertions	0 75
" "	Three insertions	1 00
" "	Three months	3 00
" "	Six months	6 00
" "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less,	One year	$6 00
" "	Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 12 1845.

☞ The Post of this city has been paying particular attention to the finances of Kentucky, deeming them, doubtless, of more importance than those of our own State, because the editors thought they had found something to allege against a *Whig* officer. Had there been fraud *proved* against a Locofoco agent, it would be nothing extraordinary; a quite common affair, of almost every day occurrence. But to find anything dishonorable even *alleged* against a Whig officer, is something so extraordinary that the Post takes two days, in its leading editorials, to declaim about it. The Louisville Journal thus notices this slander, and completely nullifies all the Post's labors of love;

ANOTHER SLANDER REFUTED.—The Frankfort Yeoman, of Saturday, contains an allusion to that part of the Governor's message which reports that there is on hand $25,000, received from the lessees of the Lexington and Ohio railroad, and mentions that, by a subsequent report there appears only $4,500 on hand, thus charging fraud upon the Governor. Mr. Helm, chairman of the Committee on the Sinking Fund, in a letter to the Commonwealth of yesterday, puts down the slander effectually by stating the simple fact that most of the receipts consisted of State securities, which the lessees are bound to receive when offered, and which were not counted as cash in the report alluded to. Hadn't you better try something else, Messrs. Locofocos!

The Age—again.

This paper appears restiff under our strictures. In the Weekly Age there is a Price Current, and in the said P. C. of Saturday last there are sundry "quotations" which we copy as further specimens of "quoting." We select only such articles as every dealer in the city is familiar with.

Butter, ship'g in kgs.	5@6½	Rye	33@35
Store, in Rolls	7 @8	Barley	50@60
Dipped Candles	7@8	Bran	5@6½
Coffee, Rio	7½@8	N. O. Molasses	29@30
Flour.		Linseed Oil, gall	75@80
Monongahela	3.00@3.12	Bacon, country hog	
Lowr Va & Ohio	3.00@3.25	round	4@4½
M. R. Ranges, bx.	3.00	Wh. keys per gal	20@25
Wheat	62½@65	Cty rectified	50@1.25

Incredible as it may seem, these "quotations" have actually been standing in that paper for at least two months, and yet in the "Remarks" in an adjoining column, in the very first line it is said, "We have but little alterations to make in our review." To say nothing of the grammar of this remark, we think there are big "alterations" to make.

But the Age unfortunately has raised a question as to its own veracity. Thus in that paper of Saturday we have the following:

"You shall hear from us often. We have passed over a number of glaring errors in his reports." And in yesterday's paper we are told, "We have taken the trouble, for the first time, to read his reports."

Now it appears from Saturday's paper that he has been reading our reports all along, but mercifully spared us an exposure of the "glaring errors" they contained; but on Monday we hear that he has read our reports for the *first time!* Does the Age tell the truth on Saturday or Monday? Until this question is answered to the satisfaction of its readers they will not believe but that the "expose" threatened us this morning is about as veracious as the above.

The President Elect.

One of our Monongahela Packets, the LOUIS M'LANE, left here yesterday afternoon for Wheeling, to bring up Mr. POLK, the President elect. Only about thirty or forty persons, including musicians, took passage on the M'LANE for the purpose of welcoming his prospective excellency. This is rather a slim turn out, considering that we have two or three committees of *one hundred each* appointed for this especial purpose. We do not believe Mr. POLK will consent to come here on such a *small* demonstration of the attachment of the party. *Query.*—Did not office-hunters compose the entire delegation?

We would suggest to the enterprising citizens of Baltimore the propriety of sending a committee to this city to inquire into the great advantages which that city would derive by bringing their railroad here, instead of taking a lower point. *Here Baltimore may reach the Lakes.* Already we have a *water communication with Cleveland and Erie*, and a Rail Road is in contemplation. See communication in another column.

☞ We understand Mr. J. R. NICKLIN, lately of this city, has removed to Baltimore, where he takes the Agency of the American Portable (Section) Boat Line to that city.

The Louisville Courier contains some pungent remarks about Mr. OLE BULL's Niagara, which would have point, if they were correct. Mr. O. B. does not, as we understand the matter, profess to give any description of the Cataract, but simply to express the sensations and emotions he experienced on seeing it.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, the 8th inst., Mr. JOHN STOTLER, of Wilkins Township, was hauling a heavy log to mill on a sled. At a precipitous place on the road, the sled upset. Mr. S. was on the lower side, and attempted, with the assistance of his brother and little son, to get it on again, but unfortunately, in the endeavor it rolled against him, knocking him down and passing over his body, crushing it in such a manner as to cause immediate death. He was 43 years of age, a worthy, upright man, and good citizen. He left a wife and five small children to lament their bereavement. A large circle of relations and friends mourn his loss.

MICHIGAN SENATOR.—The Legislature of Michigan on the 4th inst. elected LEWIS CASS to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote stood, in the Senate, for Lewis Cass, 16; for Epaphroditas Ransom, 2;—in the House, for Cass, 44; for Hezekiah G. Wells, 8—the entire Whig vote in the Legislature.

The Detroit Advertiser remarks:

"Gov Cass has thus secured a seat in the Senate of the United States, preparatory to the Presidential struggle. High expectations have been raised by his admiring partisans of the brilliant career that awaits him in that body, far outshining the brightest luminaries. We shall not seek to anticipate the result. That he is a man of talent, a graceful writer, and a clever politician, who turns a period or a summerset with equal facility, all admit. But whether he is also a statesman of solid attainments, enlarged views, sound principles, and true greatness, is now to be tested. Few men, however, have enjoyed the benefit of a greater official experience.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

No subject of more vital importance to Pittsburgh, and to Western Pennsylvania, was ever agitated than the question as to the termination of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and yet, while the decision of this question is trembling in the balances, and when the slightest thing may decide against us forever, our citizens, many of them, appear strangely indifferent about the matter. Not only should every means possible be speedily adopted to induce the Legislature to be just to the state and to the West, but we should offer inducements, if need be, to the Company, to bring the road here. Pittsburgh would save money by agreeing to take $500,000 or even $1,000,000 stock, rather than let this road go to Parkersburgh. The following is interesting as bearing on this question:

Mr. Toler, of the Virginia Legislature, writing to the editor of the Lynchburgh Virginian, under the date of the 3d inst. says.

The Committee of Roads this morning closed the long protracted discussion of the petition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the right of way through Virginia to the Ohio river, and for the sale of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad to that Company, by ordering a bill to be reported—the vote in committee being 8 to 9.—Several members of the committee, however, who agreed to report the bill, announced that they might vote against it in the House. It will obtain a strong support, but I cannot believe that it will receive the sanction of the Legislature.

The friends of this scheme, out of the State, I perceive, are very sanguine of its success, and are already in motion, in anticipation of that event. In the Ohio Legislature, for example, petitions have been presented for the construction of a Railroad from Parkersburg (which it is supposed will be the terminus of the Baltimore road on the Ohio river,) to Cincinnati—by which, in the language of the opponents of the pending application, the vast trade of that region will be enclosed as in a net, and drawn of necessity to Baltimore. The importance attached to the application of the Baltimore Company may be estimated by the length of time devoted to its consideration by the committee, and the elaborate arguments, pro and con, to which, morning after morning, it has patiently listened. During the entire period, too, their room has been crowded by spectators, including the host of *lobby* members whom it has drawn to the city.

EX-GOVERNOR DAVIS.—The Hon. JOHN DAVIS, in Company with Col. OAKLEY and Mr. LEAVITT, passed through Cincinnati, on Wednesday last, on their way to the seat of Government of the State of Illinois.

Gov. DAVIS goes on behalf of the bond-holders, who have agreed to advance $1,600,000 upon certain conditions, to see that these conditions are complied with by the State. We hope the result of this negotiation will be favorable.

CONGRESS.

Saturday, Feb. 8, 1845.

Nothing of importance was done in the Senate. The Post Office Bill was taken up and the 16th section having reference to franks and envelopes, stricken out. By unanimous consent, (objection to Mr. Tyler having been waived,) the franking privilege was extended to all ex-Presidents of the U. States. The bill was then passed by a vote of 37 ayes to 12 nays.

Nothing of any importance transacted in the House.

☞ We have the N. York Express of Friday, *via* Baltimore. The eastern papers have copious acounts of the great snow storm which extended to the East as far as Boston, knocking the mails into sixes and sevens. Four ships were reported to have gone ashore in the storm, one supposed to be the Sheffield, from Liverpool. D. S. Dickinson was elected U. S. Senator from New York, on Tuesday last. A severe fire in Newark, N. J. six houses destroyed. Mr. Polk left Cincinnati on Thursday evening, on the steamer Mail.

For the Gazette.

RAIL ROAD—PITTSBURGH AND THE LAKES.

Mr. Editor:—Why is it that the citizens of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania are not agitating in right good earnest, the great importance of a Rail Road from this city to Cleveland! It seems to me the benefits to be derived from a Road to Cleveland are sufficient to induce the Merchants and Manufacturers and Capitalists in this section of your State to move in the matter.

A Rail Road from this city to Cleveland, would *forever* secure to Pittsburgh, the markets of Northern Ohio, Northern and Middle Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois, for the sale of its numerous articles of home manufacture. In a few years, and these sections of country will contain some millions of people to be supplied with iron, glass, nails, hardware, &c. &c. And is it not reasonable to suppose that the merchants and traders of the North Western Territory, will seek for supplies at the nearest and best market, provided they have easy access to that market, and facilities for transporting goods. If a Rail Road was now in full operation between the Ohio River and Cleveland, the merchants of Northern Ohio, Michigan, and Northern Indiana could receive their stocks of goods some weeks before Boats could leave Buffalo for the West.

But few persons, generally speaking, are aware of the rapid growth and the very great increase of business of the Lake country. Within a few years the commerce of Cleveland has increased from a few thousands to some $12,000,000 a year. In 1825, the number of vessels which arrived at the port of Cuyahoga was 75—of this number 21 were steamboats. Number of arrivals of vessels in 1844, 1561. Of steamboats 1200. Total number of arrivals, 2761. Amount of tonnage owned at above port 11,738 tons. Number of men employed 681.

Ten years ago, Chicago and Milwaukie were known only as cities that *were to be* in the future, and their only inhabitants were a few landsharks, or speculators. Now these two places contain some 20,000 inhabitants, and are the seats of a rich and flourishing commerce, and extensive interior trade.

Michigan has Railroads extending into the interior of the State, and it will be but a few years before the "iron horse" will cross the Peninsula, and halt with his ponderous cars, at Chicago, laden with goods, wares and merchandise, for the merchants of the far northwest.

The Wabash and Maumee Canal has opened an extensive, and *soon to be* populous country, for the consumption of Pittsburgh manufactures.

Teeming millions of industrious and enterprising people will soon inhabit the sections of country mentioned above. Pittsburgh can make their acquaintance, if she will but do it, and secure to herself their business.

And it seems to me that it is important to the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. to secure the business and trade of the Lake country. By terminating that Road at Pittsburgh, that trade is secured. But it that Company go down the Ohio to Parkersburg, *that trade is lost.* If the Road terminates at Pittsburgh, the whole of the Ohio river trade is thus secured, and the immense and rapidly increasing Lake trade is made sure and certain.

Will not those who are interested, and have influence in these matters, look into and examine these things. Are the people of Pittsburgh sufficiently awake in these projects? And is it possible, that the Merchants of Baltimore and Philadelphia, will not make strenuous efforts to bring the trade of the Northwest to their doors!

Let the Legislature of your State be liberal to its Western interests—let the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company look to *its* own interests, and let the people of Allegheny look to theirs, and all these things will be soon accomplished.

CLEVELAND.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 3th, 1845.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

National Monument to Washington.

MR. EDITOR: By a paragraph which I read in your paper a few days since, copied from the N. Y. Tribune, I think, it appears that the managers of the Society for the erection of a National Monument are about to expend the amount outstanding to their account, viz. $49,000, in the manner intended by the donors. Their disappointment is great, they say, that after eight years incessant labor, they should have collected so small a sum.

Now, sir, I am not at all disappointed at the result; nor am I in the least sorry for it. Not that I am opposed to the erection of such a monument—far from it. I think it a patriotic, praiseworthy undertaking; but there is a wrong way of doing right things; and in this case the wrong way has been taken.

It is plain, that, to accomplish a national object, a national mean should have been employed. But, has this been done! Look at the thing! A few flying agents were appointed to procure subscriptions; but how could it be expected that the great body of the productive classes could be reached, or know any thing about the matter! And especially as those agents put up at hotels in the cities and towns, but for a few days only! I venture to assert, that tens of thousands of American citizens are, to this day, ignorant that such a project is in existence.

But this is not the worst feature of the case.—If my memory serves me correctly, books were to be procured, in which the names of those subscribing were to be entered; and when the monument was finished, those books, with the names, were to be carefully deposited in it, for all time to come, to show who had contributed to its erection.—This being the fact, imagine the injustice which would be done to millions of citizens, now in the United States; for the irresistible inference would be, that all, whose names did not appear in those books, were too poor, miserly, or unpatriotic to contribute the small amount required! Away with such glaring injustice!! As a native born citizen, I cannot but take a deep interest in all that affects the honor or welfare of my country; and for this reason, I protest against one stone of that monument being laid (*as a national one*) until every citizen of this wide Republic shall have had knowledge of the project, and an opportunity presented him of contributing to its erection.

Only think, Mr. Editor, of the light in which we shall appear before the world, in connection with this matter! After eight years of incessant toil, we hear it proclaimed that but the paltry sum of $49,000 has been collected to *erect a National Monument!!*—and that in a nation numbering 18,000,000! And to add to the mortification which every American ought to feel, with this miserable sum, (barely sufficient to purchase a few blocks of marble,) the managers have determined to commence the building!! No, no! forbid it justice!—forbid it honor! Give no further currency to the slander that "*Republics are always ungrateful.*"

It appears to me a feasible plan would be for Congress, by Preamble and Resolution, to recommend the matter to the People, and let all the State Legislatures be petitioned to devise means to bring the subject home to each of their citizens, by having books open at each place of election, on the days of the General Election, and that for one year or more. In a way, something like this, millions of money could be raised for such a purpose, and a Monument erected worthy of the American People, and the fame of those whom it would commemorate; whilst if every citizen had not his name enrolled, it would then be his own fault.

ONE OF THE TOILING MILLIONS.

Wilkins Tp., Jan. 9, 1845.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The above communication, with the sentiments of which we fully concur, has been in our possession some days, but was overlooked and forgotten, in a mass of communications which accumulate in an editor's sanctum. Since we received it we have observed by the papers that the managers of the Society are now receiving plans for the Monument to be erected to the honor of the illustrious Washington, and that they design to commence within a year.

The knowledge of this fact has called forth a warm remonstrance from a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who, like our friend in Wilkins, is opposed to commencing the work with such inadequate means. This correspondent states, that in a conversation upon this subject recently had with a gentleman who had been to the West, upon his remarking that he regretted that the Board of Managers should have determined to attempt the erection of a *Washington* Monument at the seat of Government with only some $40,000 at their command, he replied: "Why, sir, it would have been an easy matter to have raised all the money they wished for the object, if they had only adopted the course suggested to me by a plain farmer of Kentucky. The subject of the monument having been introduced by his asking me if I knew the society's collector for Kentucky, I took the opportunity to urge him to a contribution, and the exercise of his influence to the same end amongst his neighbors. 'Oh,' said he 'I would not give *a dime* to a collector sent from abroad; we have too often been deceived by such characters. But if your society will address a letter to our Governor, requesting him to solicit the *Judges* of our courts to receive contributions whilst holding court in their different circuits, the money will come.'"

This idea corresponds with that of our correspondent. What is wanted is some *official* sanction to the matter; some means to reach the *whole* people, and to satisfy them the moneys raised will be applied to the object designed. It is to be hoped that the Society will pause, and adopt some better plan; that of our correspondent, or of the Kentucky farmer, or some other one of a similar character. Let no *National* structure be reared to the memory of Washington, unless it is worthy of the Nation. Many churches and private dwellings cost more than is designed for this great purpose! Will not such a structure be rather a monument of a Nation's disgrace, than of a Nation's gratitude!

RECEPTION OF MR. POLK AT CINCINNATI.

The following notice of the reception of the President elect, at Cincinnatti, is taken from the Atlas of Friday morning:

It being understood that the President, Mr. Polk, was to arrive from Louisville in the course of yesterday morning, preparations had been made previously to give him a suitable reception, and at about ten o'clock our river landing was covered with the military—with the committees, and a large concourse of people, whom interest or curiosity had drawn together on the occasion. When the boats hove in sight, a salute was fired by the Artillery Company. The President was received and conducted to the Henrie House, on Third street, by the committees, military and citizens—a large concourse of whom assembled in front of the house.

After some time the President made his appearance on the balcony of the second story, accompanied by the dignitaries deputed, we presume, for that purpose, to wait upon him. He was addressed by Judge Read, who, we are told,—for we did not hear the address—made a most injudicious, and party address, and wound up by introducing the President of the United States to "*the Democracy of Hamilton county.*"

Mr. Polk's reply is said to have been a severe and galling rebuke to Judge Read, that he was not the President of a party—but of the whole people of the United States; that he had been elected by the unbought suffrages of the people; that his only desire was, through the aid of an all-wise Providence, to be instrumental in promoting the prosperity harmony and union of the U. States—and made no allusion to the party topics of Texas, Oregon, Slavery and Democracy, which Judge Read had, in very bad taste, to say the least of it, introduced into his address.

The Gazette makes the following remark: "The appearance of the procession and of things on Third street, during the speeches, did not wear, to our eyes, that imposing look—nor have about them that earnest air—which the scene at the wharf presented when the steamers hove in sight, and the President landed at the wharf. There seemed to us no life—no enthusiasm—no evidence whatever of a joyous—a glad feeling."

THE MAILS—THE GREAT SNOW STORM.

We received no Eastern mail yesterday morning or Monday morning. On Sunday morning we received New York papers of Monday, last week, and several Harrisburgh letters, since which a complete embargo has been laid on intelligence by the regular eastern mail. Philadelphia papers for a whole week are now due. By way of the Southern mail we received a New York Express of Friday, from which, and our Baltimore exchanges, we make up the following items of news, and descriptions of the "Great Snow Storm."

Latest from the East.

From the New York Herald of Friday.

MORE OF THE STORM.—The mails are still in a most confused and unsatisfactory state. Those from the north only have become regulated.

Information was received in town yesterday from Mr. Smith, an officer of the Customs, residing at Hempstead, Long Island, that there was a ship ashore near his house, and that he wanted assistance. He also sent word that he had not boarded her, and had not ascertained her name. Three officers of the Custom House were yesterday afternoon despatched in sleighs to her assistance. The Revenue Cutter will sail this morning for the same place.

The steam ship Princeton reports having seen a large ship ashore at Barnegat.

There is a report of a ship being ashore near the Woodlands.

Fields of large ice blockaded the East River throughout the day—the Upper Bay is also full of floating ice.

There has not been a single arrival since Wednesday night.

The mails between Boston and New York are at "sixes and sevens."

We subjoin a few particulars of the storm in the neighboring cities.

From the New Haven Herald, Feb. 5.

The snow storm of yesterday and to-day was one of the greatest and severest that has visited us for several years. The three or four days preceding it, were intensely cold, freezing the ground to a great depth, so that every flake that fell, was accumulated upon its surface. The snow commenced falling about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and has continued till nearly the present time, 2 o'clock, P. M., when there is about 12 inches on a level. A strong wind from the Northeast having prevailed at the same time, the snow is piled in drifts, blocking up the streets, and almost obstructing locomotion.

From Hartford Times, Feb. 7.

The storm which commenced on Tuesday morning, continued with unusual severity, through Tuesday and Wednesday. The snow fell to the depth of about 18 inches, and the wind being high, it drifted considerably.

From Boston Times, Feb. 5.

Yesterday morning a violent and frisky snow storm commenced in our city, which continued up to the time of our going to press. There were some six or seven inches of snow, and the prospect was that the vessels on our coast and the railroad cars would have a bad time of it. None of the large mails were received when we went to press, and they were not expected to arrive till towards morning. The storm may be set down, as the most severe one of the season.

From the Newark Advertiser, Feb. 5.

We have had no such storm within four years, as that which, commencing about 12 o'clock on Monday night, and continued without intermission to the time we go to press, has completely insulated the city, and covered the streets and the country about us with some two feet of snow.—The weather is not unusually cold, but the out door business of life is well nigh suspended. The several railroads which connected us with the great world, were blocked up yesterday morning, since when we have had no means of communication, and are consequently as ignorant of what is passing at Washington and Trenton, and almost among our metropolitan neighbors of the Empire City, as of the state of society in Symmes's hole. We learn by a foot passenger, just arrived from New York, that the "deep cut" of the railroad at Bergen Hill is quite blocked up with snow for the first time, we believe since the road has been in operation.

FROM THE NORTH.—FIRE IN ALBANY.—The northern mail arrived on Wednesday night, and will now come in regularly till the next snow storm.

We learn from Livingston & Co., of the Great Northern Express Line, that the passengers who left Albany on Tuesday morning, over the Housatonic Railroad, arrived at Bridgeport at almost the usual time of the arrival of the trains there every day, but were detained over night, and until Wednesday, no boat being there to receive them.

It is reported by Livingston & Co., that an extensive fire was raging at Albany when their messenger left for this city. It was supposed to have originated in the Knickerbocker Hall, situated on the east side of Broadway, between the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank and the City Hotel, and had already consumed several large buildings occupied by the following merchants, &c:—

G. C. Treadwell, fur store; Chapman & Sargent, tobacco store; Bleecker & Bogart, hardware; Knickerbocker Saloon; Carpenter & King, merchant tailors; Boston Clothing store.

It was hoped that by the efficient and prompt exertions of the firemen, the further progress of the fire had been stopped. No damage had been done to the Bank or City Hotel.

STATE OFFICERS.—Agreeably to the decrees of King Caucus, the following gentlemen (all Democrats) were on Monday last elected to the offices mentioned, by the two branches of the New York Legislature:

Nathaniel S. Benton, of Herkimer, Secretary of State.

Azariah C. Flagg, of Albany, Comptroller.

Benjamin Enos, of Madison, Treasurer.

John Van Buren, of Albany, Attorney General.

Hugh Halsey, of Suffolk, Surveyor General.

Henry Storms, of New York, Commissary General.

Martin Van Buren and William C. Bouck, Regents of the University, vice Joseph Russel resigned, and Wm. Campbell, deceased.

THE LATE FIRE.—*Additional Particulars.*—Messrs. Greeley & McElrath estimate their loss at $18,000, of which $10,000 is covered by insurance. Jansen & Bell's loss is stated at $18,000, insured for $8,000. Ensign & Son, map publishers, occupied a floor over the Tribune office, and were insured for $1,200—about the extent of their loss. Humphrey Phelps, Esq., occupied a part of same buildings, and has lost property valued at $800—not insured. Mr. Bigelow, publisher of the Baptist Memorial, was insured.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath's Iron Safe, or Salamander, containing all their books, papers, &c. &c. in a most perfect state of preservation, was got out of the ruins, after being thirty-six hours in the burning pile, and exposed to the intense heat of the blazing building. After cooling the safe by a heavy stream of croton water, it was opened, and presented to its owners the gratifying fact already stated. The safety of Messrs. Greely & McElrath's books and papers, after the severe test to which the safe was exposed, is an event no less gratifying to them than to every person who has books or property depending upon the faithful construction of Mr. Wilder's "Salamanders."

From the New York Courier of Friday.

PERILS OF "EXPRESSING" FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Prescott, of Hale's Express, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Philadelphia, with his letter bags, and thus furnished our citizens with their first and only letters since the "Great Snow Storm." His history of the adventure is almost as full of romance, and of suffering as the explorations of the Arctic travellers, though we believe Mr. Prescott and his *compagnons du voyage* got along without eating any raw bear meat, or luxuriating in the absence of it on whale blubber. He left Philadelphia at five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon in the Railroad Cars, with about 30 other passengers, and after slow and hard tugging through the drifts, arrived at 10 o'clock at a place about seven miles beyond New Brunswick, when the cars came to a dead stand, and the Engine was sent forward for water; it had gone but a short distance, however, when the little water left in the boiler gave out, and of course the Engine refused to budge. The poor fellows attached to it were nearly frozen, but by tearing down a fence near by they managed to make fire enough to keep themsleves alive.

Mr. P. and three others left the cars and proceeded on foot seven miles to New Brunswick, which they reached at 2 o'clock and procured some sort of conveyance and reached New York at 7 o'clock P. M., with his despatches in safety; certainly deserving very much from our citizens for his indomitable perseverance in opening a communication between the two cities. The party found, on arriving at New Brunswick, the whole of the passengers who had left Philadelphia on Tuesday, thoroughly *Snow-bound*, and snugly ensconced in Winter Quarters, devoutly hoping, no doubt, to throw out some time between this and the 4th of March. There were, when our adventurer left, about two hundred and fifty passengers in this predicament.

LATEST FROM BOSTON.

The New York Express has accounts from Boston to Tuesday morning, received by Harnden & Co.'s Express.

Mr. Gay, the agent of Messrs. Harnden, states that it commenced snowing at Boston on Tuesday morning, and continued with great violence until the afternoon, when they left for Stonington, which they reached with great difficulty, although they had their iron horses attached. The boat left Stonington in the course of the night, and after an unsuccessful attempt to come through, put into New London The sound was uncommonly rough, and the sea frequently broke over and washed the deck near the wheel-house. While lying at New London, the New Haven came in, and, as she was to return at once, a transfer of passengers, &c. was made, and the New Haven reached New York late on Thursday night, all safe and sound.

From the Norfolk Herald of Friday.

The cold, since the first day of the month, has been very severe, and particularly so for the last two days, during which the wind has blown a gale from W. N. W. Severe, however, as the cold has been felt, the thermometer has at no time been lower than 24°. There was snow for about 15 minutes on Tuesday evening, and a small sprinkling of it on Wednesday.

The mail steamer from Baltimore, due yesterday morning, has not arrived.

The steamer Old Dominion was caught in the ice at Richmond on Wednesday, and did not arrive that evening. The John Marshall came down and arrived about 7 o'clock, but did not deem it prudent to go up again yesterday morning. If the weather moderates, she will go up on Saturday morning.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The schr. Candace, Brightman, of and for Fall River, with Coal from Richmond, was totally lost on Matchapungo Shoals on Friday night last. She struck on the Shoal about 3 o'clock on Friday, and immediately beat off and sunk in 7 fathoms water.—One of the crew from the severity of the weather was frozen to death. Capt. B., the Mate, and one of the crew, arrived here yesterday in an open boat, and states that had it not been for the Mate they would all have perished from the cold. The Candace, sailed from Richmond on the 27th ult.

"The Constitution," at Washington, the organ of Mr. Calhoun and his Southern wing of the Locofoco prrty, has a long tirade against Mr. Benton's Texas bill, and says—"It kills, we fear, Texas annexation at this session, if it is not lost forever."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Among the nominations before the Senate are the names of Judge Nelson, of New York, to be Judge of the Supreme Court, for the New York District. Also, that of Wm. M. Read, to be Judge of the Supreme Court, for the Pennsylvania District. The President has withdrawn the nominations of Messrs. Walworth and King.

The presiding officers of the two Houses have appointed Mr. Walker on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. J. R. Ingersoll and Burke, on the part of the House, to count the votes for President and Vice President, on Wednesday next.

P. S.—The Senate has rejected the nomination of Mr. White, the new Liverpool Consul.—Mr. White was President of the Baltimore Tyler Convention.—*Balt. American.*

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 3, 1845.

DEAR SIR: This being petition day in the House, much of the time was occupied in the presentation and appropriate reference of numerous petitions and remonstrances, amongst which was one from your county, praying the revival of the Act of March 6th, 1820, for the encouragement of agriculture, by means of fairs and premiums upon excellence in each department of husbandry—but alas, our State is too poor for any hope to be entertained of a return to this system, at least for many years to come.

Col. Burnside, in presenting the memorial of Miss. D. L. Dix, a Boston lady, for some provision for the insane poor of our commonwealth, now confined from necessity in loathsome jails and poor houses,—made some very appropriate remarks, highly complimentary to the heroism evinced by this estimable lady in the noble cause of humanity. It seems from his statement, that Miss. Dix has visited nearly every prison in the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Canada, and very many in other sections of the country; for nearly a year past she has been engaged in travelling over our own State, having visited every jail, penitentiary and poor-house of Pennsylvania, except the county prisons of Potter and McKean. During these travels, which have been made wholly at her own expense, she has accumulated much information relative to the subject of her investigation, and as to the conditions of our prisons generally, which she has embodied in her memorial, a document of considerable length and much interest. On motion of Col. Burnside, the house ordered 2,000 copies of the report, in the English language, and 500 in German.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Brady directing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to inquire into the expediency of restricting the postage bill of both houses to letters, &c., *received* by members and officers, which was agreed to.—I suppose this will pass, as some members are afraid to oppose any resolution *appearing* like reform, however much they may dislike their application.

Mr. Bigham introduced a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill directing the county Treasurers to receive all State and County Taxes at their offices, till the 1st Monday in December in each year; to give notice and attend at each election District to receive all taxes, in October and November, and providing that all taxes unpaid on the 1st Monday of December, in each year, with *ten per cent added* be put into the hands of collectors, to be collected within 60 days,—which was agreed to.

Mr. Cummings, a resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill fixing the Standard weight of Indian Corn at less than 58 lbs. per bushel.

The House passed a bill for the change of the time of holding courts in the 17th Judicial district, and concurred in an amendment of the Senate to the bill changing the venue in Winder's case, which is therefore a law, as far as the Legislature is concerned.

In Senate, a bill introduced by Mr. Darsie, for the discharge of certain counsel employed to attend to the case of Commonwealth vs Fritz, and Same vs Weaver, passed a second reading. The law abolishing the Board of Revenue Commissioners' passed finally.

Mr. Sullivan introduced a bill making the granting of fraudulent mortgages and judgments a penal offence—which, if properly framed, may be productive of much good.

The rumors prevalent toward the close of the week, of a breach in the Cabinet, arising from a difference between the Executive and his Secretary, have subsided. It is difficult to ascertain the facts relative to a case of this kind, except where it leads to a total separation. In this case, the breach, if any existed, is somewhat healed up. No doubt, however, exists that Mr. Miller was favorable to a postponement of the payment of the interest until August. Whether he had the temerity to propose a veto of an act which received the unanimous support of both Houses, is a question not solved. Such a course would have ruined the administration and the man who dared advise it.

I send you the second annual report of the Erie Canal Company, which shows a total amount of expenditure for repairs, supervision, engineering, and other similar expenses, including the payments to contractors and for damages, of $527,821 21; the tolls during the year amount to $4,015 23.

The late proceedings of your Board of Trade have given rise to some talk here. It seems they desire the Beaver Division to remain in the hands of this Company, much to my surprise, for I really thought that all your citizens, except such as owned Erie Canal Bonds or Stock, or were interested in property in that section of the State where the feelings of the citizens were opposed to the increase of business in Pittsburgh,—were favorable to the Bill introduced by Mr. Darsie. Notwithstanding the course taken, Mr. Darsie will urge the passage of his Bill with his usual ability and perseverance, believing it to be a measure of great importance to the whole State.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 4, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—The Committee on Inland Navigation, of the Senate, reported a bill this morning, such as your Board of Trade have asked for in relation to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The Senate appears to be about equally divided on this subject—in the House I anticipate less danger. You will see, by the Baltimore Patriot of Friday last, (31st ult.) that the Company has already made a conditional purchase of the Winchester Railroad, agreeing to pay all its debts—the Winchester Company is indebted to the State of Virginia,—the *condition* of the purchase is that the State of Virginia shall give a right of way to the Ohio river. This is about as direct a bribe to that state as could well be offered, and will no doubt have its effect.

The new member from Berks took his seat today—quite a young man, Mr. Henry Stetler; the vote was rather closer than usual in Berks county: Stetler, Democrat, 2 826; Hoffman, Whig, 2,079; Myers, Vol. 363. Mr. Stetler was chosen to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. James N. Hunter, previous to the commencement of the session.

Mr. Cochran, of Lancaster,, a printer in former years, and a staunch Whig, has introduced resolutions for a full investigation of the printing accounts settled by the Auditor General, for the year 1844—also of the various officers who have expended money for printing on the line of public works—some little specimens of Locofoco favoritism will probably be exposed by this movement the resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Amer read in his place a bill relative to auditors and appraisers, the substance of which is as follows: Section 1st provides that Courts shall not hereafter appoint such officers, but that all their duties shall be performed by the Judges, unless some party interested shall desire to have Auditors or Appraisers appointed, in which case they shall enter a rule therefor in the office of the Prothonotary, and they shall be appointed in the same manner as Arbitrators under the Act of 16th June, 1836, entitled "An Act relating to Reference and Arbitration," which Auditors or Appraisers shall be qualified and make report, in like manner as Arbitrators are authorized and required to do by the Act last mentioned; Auditors to give five days public notice of their meeting, and such other notice thereof, and of the filing of their report, as shall be directed by the rules of Court.—Section 2d provides that all Auditors and Appraisers, commissioners, examiners, and masters in Chancery to be hereafter appointed, shall be entitled to one dollar for every day they shall be *diligently* engaged; and that if any of them shall demand or receive any greater fees they shall be subject to the penalties provided by the 26th and 27th sections of the Act of 28th March, 1814, establishing a fee bill. Section 3 provides that all Acts altered or supplied are repealed, and that the Act shall go into effect on the 1st of June, 1845.

Mr. Bright read a bill for the suppression of tippling houses.

The bill for a divorce of Albert G. Emerick from his wife was passed, Mr. Brewster of the county having read evidence that the applicant had been most shamefully ill-treated by his "lady,"—the bachelors, however, supported the wife, and seemed to think the poor fellow having drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery, should not be permitted to take another ticket, and thus lessen *their* chances for a prize. The application was certainly well supported, if the affidavits in the case are to be believed.

The "Blair county" bill next came up, and was debated for some time by the two members from Huntingdon county, who alone appeared to be much interested in the matter. The bill was lost.

The Senate agreed to sundry amendments of the House, to a bill changing the time of holding Courts in Washington County.

Mr. Sullivan presented the proceedings of the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, averse to a resumption of the Beaver Division.

Mr. Black, from the Judiciary Committee, reported House bill relative to a Supreme Court Reporter, with sundry amendments.

The bill for resuming the Beaver Division coming up, the question being upon the bill as amended, by Mr. Gibbons.

Mr. Babbit moved to amend, by empowering the Courts of Common Pleas, of Crawford County, to assess the amount expended by the Erie Canal Company upon the Beaver Division.

Mr. Craig moved the indefinite postponement, which was agreed to by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Babbitt, Champneys, Cornman, Craig, Darragh, Ebaugh, Eyer, Horton, Kline, Morrison, Quay, Ross, Sherwood, Sullivan, Wilcox, Speaker.—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Baily, Black, Crabb, Darsie, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Gibbons, Heckman, Hill, Hoover, Sterigere.—13.

The resolutions of instructions and in favor of a National M'Adamized road, from Pittsburgh to Erie harbor, was taken up, and a motion to postpone negatived by a strong vote; an amendment of Mr. Sterigere, designed to defeat the bill, will probably share a similar fate—but no vote had been taken previous to adjournment.

Gov. Porter has pardoned 801 criminals, 53 of which were previous to sentence.

The snow has covered our hills to a depth of some two feet and may delay my letter.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 5, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—The weather continues very inclement here, so much so that we cannot get mails from any quarter regularly. The deep snow drifts into the rail road track, especially in deep cuts, as fast as it can be shovelled out, and our only route which remains open is that by way of Baltimore; as you will, no doubt, on this account receive some three or four of my letters in a lump, I do not think it worth while to send you very *long* ones, as a condensation of Legislative proceedings will be all your readers will care for, on the first thaw.

The abolition of the Revenue Commissioners'

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 13, 1844.

Pittsburgh—its Growth and Prosperity.

We were quite surprised to observe, lately, in one of our city dailies, remarks very disparaging to the character of our city, and calculated to lead strangers, and persons at a distance to suppose that we were going backward, and that Pittsburgh was actually in a decline. The injustice and entire untruth of such remarks, are well known to every citizen, and especially to any one who has carefully watched the steady and healthy growth of our city, and her vastly increased and increasing business. The paper in question states that rents are falling, and that houses and stores are one fourth less than four years ago.—So far from this being the fact, rents are much stiffer this year than the last, especially in the business part of the city, while good dwellings in Allegheny have considerably advanced.

We admit that there has been a slight decline of business in one or two branches, but there has been a far greater corresponding increase in others, and this decline has been owing to the inevitable laws of trade, and not to any diminishment in the prosperity and general business of the city.

There has also been a decline of rents in a certain part of the city, partly owing to the decline in the branches of business above alluded to, but far more to the tendencies of trade to a different part of the city.

For instance,—it is well known to every Pittsburgher, that the tendencies of active business have been for a number of years past, from the Point up towards Smithfield street, and up Liberty street to the Canal. This has been brought about by the spread of population all over our hills, and to the location of the Canal basin and warehouses.

How few years does it seem since Liberty street, from Market up, was tenanted by only a few wooden houses, with no business whatever, and since all above Smithfield street was bare bleak hills and fields. Look at the same portion of Liberty street now! Large brick warehouses line its entire extent, and there is probably more business done in this street alone, than there was then in the whole city altogether. Have rents declined in this part of the city! Are warehouses vacant! Take a stand also at the New Court House, which but a comparatively short time ago, was the boys' country playing ground, and cast your eyes in every direction, and you see a city has grown up on the orchards and pastures and wheat fields of a very few years ago! These are facts.

It is unjust, because the tendencies of trade, which cannot be controlled, has attracted business from a certain section of the older portion of the city, and rents have thereby fallen, to set up the croaker's cry, that trade is declining. So far from this, all the indications of manufacturing, commercial, and mechanical prosperity are greatly in advance of one and two years ago. There is a better and more buoyant feeling. There is less pecuniary liability, and there is a greater extension of business contemplated.

A number of new commercial houses and manufacturing establishments have started, and are contemplated, and no doubt there will be a great deal of building done. We recollect now of five new houses, and of no declination. Three cotton factories, on an ample scale, one for the manufacture of cotton cloth, are in contemplation, and preparations are already commenced by one of them. In one word, we believe Pittsburgh presents, at the present time, greater inducements especially in the manufacturing line, to capitalists to settle here, than any other city in the west.

A NEW WAY OF ADVERTISING.—A quite lengthy communication was handed us yesterday, recommending a Temperance Tavern, giving a full description of it, &c. Now this is all very well, for the proprietor of the house in question, but he strangely forgets that we make our living by *advertising*. The subscription list of hardly any newspaper will pay its expenses, and it is through the profits of advertising that publishers are able to put their papers at so low a price, and go to expense for reporters, &c. If therefore we were to advertise for nothing, by inserting such communications, we should soon be unable to publish a paper at all. In the case above mentioned the proprietor of the house is not even a subscriber.

New York and Erie Railroad.

We learn from the Philadelphia North American, that the New York and Erie Rail Road Company are circulating petitions in the North Eastern part of this State, asking permission from the Legislature to construct its road through that region. The Company at the same time is asking the New York Legislature to modify its charter, so as to permit this change in the direction of the work. By the original terms of the charter, it was confined rigidly to the limits of the State of New York. Nature, it appears, however, has not been so accommodating, in providing a route through New York exclusively, as the terms of the charter require, and hence the application to the Legislatures of both States, to run the road through Pennsylvania.

The North American opposes the granting of this right for fear of the injury, doubtless, it may possibly do to Philadelphia. This is rather a selfish policy. Such a road would be of vast benefit to the northern portion of our State, which has heretofore derived no benefit from the immense sums spent for internal improvements in Pennsylvania, and no good reason, we think, can be shown why they should be debarred from so reasonable a privilege, from a mere supposition that it would not benefit the southern portion of the State. We think the Legislature should grant this right of way on the condition that the Company extend the road down the Allegheny to Pittsburgh. This condition would doubtless be accepted, and would immensely benefit a large part of our own state which has heretofore been scarcely at all a sharer in the munificent internal improvement policy of the state. The fear that it would injure our state works is futile. It would attract so much larger an amount of produce and trade to Pittsburgh, that it would prove a benefit to the works.

The Erie Railroad will be built, whether Pennsylvania gives the right of way or not, and will tap Lake Erie at a point to draw trade through the Erie Extension, thus intercepting the trade from below before it would reach here, while Pennsylvania would lose all the benefits of an increasing value to her lands, and the development of the minerals and resources of her Northern tier of counties. We do not believe that our State works, under a liberal policy, would be at all injured by the New York and Erie Railroad and the Baltimore Railroad both ending here. It would make Pittsburgh the great depot of Western produce and travel, and thereby benefit the Main Line. We hope the Legislature will look at this matter in a liberal spirit, and discard a narrow policy.

☞ We learn from the Post, that the Locofoco committee which went from this city on the Louis M'Lane to bring up Mr POLK, when they found he had departed for Cumberland, appointed a deputation to proceed immediately to Washington, Pa., to intercept his excellency. The committee consisted of Messrs. R. C. Grier, J. K. Moorhead, C. M'Kibben, Coles Townsend, S. W. Black, John D. Miller, John Keown, and W. H. Smith! Where was our friend M'Candless? This deputation overtook the President elect, but he wouldn't come.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—A resolution has passed both houses to adjourn on the 17th inst.—In the proceedings of the 7th, we see no notice of the Baltimore Railroad business. A strong article against granting the right of way is published in the Richmond Whig of the 8th. A few days will decide the question.

The Abolitionists of New York set apart Friday, the 7th instant, as a day of fasting and prayer for the prevention of the annexation of Texas, and the recommendation is endorsed by the Liberty Press.

These people had it in their power to prevent annexation by their votes—they refused to exercise the power, and now they fast and pray for aid against this calamity. They should have shown their faith by their works. We believe in the doctrine that the Lord helps those who help themselves, and that only can we reasonably expect his aid in averting threatened calamities when we diligently use the means put in our hands by his gracious Providence. The man who refuses to sow should not reap, be his humility never so great, and his prayers never so fervid.

FROM TEXAS.—The National Intelligencer of Monday last, has Galveston papers of the 25th instant, and Washington of the 18th. They contain nothing of importance. The misunderstanding between President JONES and the American Consul has not been reconciled. An act has passed Congress, and been approved by the Executive, referring to the people the determination of the question as to the location of the seat of Government. The Houston Telegragh notices a statement which originated in an American newspaper, to the effect that the British Charge'd Affairs had been authorized by his Government to propose and guaranty the independence of Texas on certain conditions, &c., and unhesitatingly declares it to be totally incorrect—Captain ELLIOT not having been authorized to make any such propositions. Mr. DONELSON, the American Charge'd Affairs, has returned to New Orleans.

The Treasurer of the United States gives notice, that on the 27th of January, he had to his credit in the different places, and with the different persons of deposite, the sum of $11,275,027 84, of which only $204,960 96 were in the Mint in Philadelphia. In the Philadelphia Bank there is the sum of $452,168 42; in the Merchant's Bank, Boston, $3,007,827 29; Corcoran & Riggs, in Washington, have $773,935 78; Francis Dodge, Georgetown, $50,000.

Mr. POLK, President elect, received, yesterday, the very general calls of the Locofoco party, and many of the Whigs, at the Virginia Hotel. Cannon were fired during the day and as he passed the city line on his way east. During the firing at the top of the hill at 1 o'clock, the cannon, by some accident or carelessness, went off while they were ramming the cartridge home, and a young man named Hilderbrand was very dangerously, perhaps mortally wounded. His hands and face were much lacerated and his leg broken.—*Wheeling Times, Feb.* 11.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7, 1845.

DEAR SIR. In the House this morning, a communication was received from the Canal Commissioners, accompanied by a statement of the bids for supplying motive power upon the public works and the contracts founded thereon,—in compliance with a resolution of the House calling for such information, which had been offered by Mr. Mageehan some weeks since. Whether it discloses any frauds or favoritism, I cannot yet tell, but suppose there is no harm in keeping a strict watch upon all officers in these days of defalcation and swindling.

Mr. Smith of Berks, from the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred the act to reduce the capital of the Girard Bank, reported the same as committed with a request that it be negatived, which will I suppose be complied with by the House. The bank desires to reduce its capital to $1,000,000, on account of sundry severe losses, among which the most prominent cause was the failure of the Bank of the United States.

From the same Committee, we have a bill to protect the holders of notes of Banks hereafter incorporated; it was not read.

Mr. M'Caslin of Greene (Ways and Means,) reported against suspending the cancellation of relief notes, and appropriating them to the payment of the interest on the public debt. There are doubtless numerous objections to these notes, but, as many of them have already been destroyed under the law for the cancellation of these issues, it would not be improper to discontinue the cancellation for a few months until the revenue flows into the State Treasury with greater rapidity.—The same Committee reported against the passage of a supplement to the act of April 15, 1834, relative to county rates and levies.

Mr. Hill (Select Committee) reported a series of resolutions, providing for the pay of the military engaged by order of the Governor in suppressing the riots in Philadelphia during the past year, at the same rate as is provided for their compensation when in actual service. The report was read but a motion to print was lost. The resolution will be taken up on Wednesday next.

The resolutions from Senate, relative to more active exertions to secure the amount due the Commonwealth from Fred. Fritz and the estate of Thomas Weaver. They direct the Attorney General to take immediate measures to collect the amount, and repeal the old resolutions employing counsel.

The motion to print 2,000 copies of the list of persons pardoned by Gov. Porter, was violently opposed by Messrs. Hill, Smith of Berks, and Brady, the latter contending that it was in opposition to the principles of our penitentiary system to thus cast before the world the failings of men convicted of crimes committed years before, and the commission of which they might have since sincerely repented. The motion indefinitely postponed, 67 to 25.

The "Blair" county bill passed final reading, 49 to 44, and the House took up the bill providing for the election of a Librarian, but adjourned soon after, without a vote.

The Senate was engaged upon private bills and the discussion of points of order, to-day.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 8, 1845.

DEAR SIR: This morning Mr. Trego presented several petitions, one of which was from the Society of Friends, for a repeal of the militia law. Soon after a series of resolutions, offered some weeks ago by Mr. Brady, relative to certain changes in the present militia law. In these resolutions Mr. Brady proposes that the County Commissioners shall receive $1,50 per diem each, and their clerks a fair compensation, for time spent in performing duties enjoined by the late militia act—out of the militia fund; Commissioners allowed to exonerate collectors of fines; minors not to be enrolled; no one to be fined for absence, when out of the bounds of his regiment; salary of Brigade Inspectors not to exceed $150; fine of $1 each to be imposed on companies for neglect to elect officers; county Treasurers to receive 5 per cent. on fines collected—and instruct the Committee on the subject to introduce a bill. Much has been said, (remarked Mr. B.) upon the allegation that our militia system "supported itself," but he was prepared to prove that such was not the fact; charge upon that fund the extra expenses to which the different counties were put by the operation of the present law, and it would soon show a different state of things. Mr. B.'s remarks were rather lengthy, but abounded in common sense, and an occasional spice of ridicule of our present system, and the parades held under it. The resolutions were adopted.

A motion was made by Mr. Morely to authorise the Governor to offer a reward of $200 for the apprehension of Fred'k. Basler, a murderer who had escaped jail in Wyoming County, Pa. On the ground that the Governor already possessed power to do so, the House rejected the motion.

Mr. Mageehan moved that a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the manner in which contracts had been given out on the Portage railroad; he alleged that frauds had been perpetrated upon the law relative to giving contracts to the lowest and best bidder. Mr. Burrell considered this a merely personal matter; he was opposed to having an investigation at the expense of the State, unless specific charges were made; he was willing to vote for the resolution if those pursuing the inquiry were willing to pay the expenses of it. Mr. Mageehan *made* specific charges; Mr. Snodgrass, of Westmoreland county, the Superintendant, had given numerous contracts to the *highest* bidders, and to men not half so competent as the responsible men whose bids, although fifty per cent. lower, were rejected; he had given one extensive contract to his own brother-in-law, although twenty others had bid lower. The resolution passed.

The following bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee during the day, viz: an act relative to the distribution of the proceeds of Sheriff sales; relative to the acknowledgment of deeds; requiring a more rigid investigation in cases of coroner's juries.

The select committee upon that portion of the annual message relative to the late destruction of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge at Harrisburgh, reported that the finances of the State precluded all possibility of any assistance to the company from the Legislature. The Senate Bill for a repeal of the Stay law of 1842, was under consideration when the House adjourned.

A few days ago the Senate received from the Auditor General a tabular statement, relating to tax on real and personal estate, for state purposes, and to appropriations to common Schools, as applied to the several counties of this commonwealth; you have already published an abstract of the whole state. I now furnish you the particulars relative to your own county:

Years.	Value't'n.	Tax Ass'd.	Tax Rec'd.	Tax Outst'ng	School Ap'ns
1841		$19,153 86	$10,990 14		$16,165
1842		18,062 45	15,409 37		16,165
1843		*32,000 00	18,494 43		17,546
1844	$15,910,504	32,157 75	3[illegible]8,86,77		17,546
	Total,	$101,504 07	$83,130 71	18,613 36	67,422

*Estimated—no returns having been received.

†Since Jan. 1, 1845, $9,115,24 have been received.

In Senate to-day, we had quite an exciting time of it, relative to negro suffrage. Mr. Darsie presented a petition of 1167 citizens of Allegheny county, of every party, asking the Legislature to take into consideration the propriety of so amending the constitution as to allow to negroes the right of suffrage.

Mr. Sterigere moved to lay it on the table, which was negatived.

The Speaker was about referring it to the Judiciary committee, when Mr. Champneys moved to instruct them to report adverse to the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Sullivan moved to instruct them to inquire into the expediency of granting it.

Mr. Crabb moved to amend by inserting that they *report* upon it.

Mr. Crabb's amendment was lost—10 to 16.

Mr. Darsie moved to amend Mr. Champney's motion by striking out the instructions to report adverse—lost, 10 to 17.

Mr. Sullivan's motion was lost—9 to 19.

Mr. Champney's motion was then agreed to, 19 to 10, the yeas and nays being as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Black, Champneys, Ebaugh, Enue, Eyer, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman Hill, Hoover, Horton, Kline, Quay, Rahn, Ross, Sherwood, Sterigere, Wilcox, *Speaker*.

Nays—Babbitt, Carson, Cornman, Crabb, Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Gibbons, Morrison, Sullivan.

Mr. Crabb moved the same reference, with a resolution that it was inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners *at this time*.

Mr. Sterigere moved to strike out the words "at this time," which was agreed to, 17 to 13.

Mr. Sullivan moved that the Committee inquire into the expediency of granting the prayer, which was lost, 7 to 22, Messrs. Babbit, Cornman, Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Gibbons and Sullivan voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Craig moved that they be instructed to inquire into the subject, and define what exact shade of color should deprive a man of a right to vote, and supporthd his amendment in a speech, relative to the difficulties of election officers in deciding upon the construction of the word "white." The motion was lost, 2 to 24, Messrs. Craig and Cornman voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Crabb's resolution, as amended by Mr. Sterigere, was then adopted by the following vote: yeas 23; nays, Messrs. Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Gibbons and Sullivan, 5.

☞ The Philadelphia Ledger says: The order of the Legislature to pay out the 'Relief' Notes in the Treasury on account of the interest on the Funded Debt, had the effect of advancing them from 1 per cent. discount to 5 and 6 per cent.

COLEMAN'S PIANO.—We had the pleasure yesterday, which was enjoyed by hundreds of our citizens, of hearing Coleman's new improvement, the *Æolian attachment*, to the Piano. An instrument with this attachment, has been procured from New York, by Mr. FREDERICK BLUME well known as a Piano manufacturer, of this city, where all who desire it, can hear for themselves.—Some idea can be formed of this improvement, by those who have not seen it, when we tell them to fancy an ordinary Piano in outward appearance, possessing all the capabilities of both the Organ and Piano. The Piano can be played separately, or with the attachment, or the attachment can be played by itself, and on the same keys, at the will of the performer. When both are played together, we have the beauty, volume, and power, of two separate instruments combined, both of which can be distinctly heard. However, all citizens will hear and judge for themselves. Mr. BLUME informs us he has already some orders for supplying this attachment, which can be applied to any Piano, at an expense of from $100 to $150.

The New York Tribune.

We were gratified yesterday with receiving the New York Tribune again, dated on Thursday, the day after the fire; so soon did it rise from its ashes. The loss of the enterprising publishers was $18,000, of which $10,000 was covered by insurance. The paper will be regularly issued hereafter as usual.

MAKING AND SAVING MANURES.—Several interesting and useful volumes have been written on the management and application of farm-yard manure. I can say little more on this subject at this time, than give the opinion, that we manage the affair in a most wasteful and unscientific manner generally. Instead of saving carefully every solid and liquid substance about our premises, and by combining them with bog muck, the sediments of bogs and ditches, parings from the roadside, loam from wood lands, and decaying vegitables, making them *leaven* the whole lump, with the addition of ashes, soot, plaster, lime, salt, &c., we suffer thousands of loads to lie exposed to the sun and rains, which dissipate the most valuable portions, and impoverish our means of prosperity.

Every family who uses a barrel of soft soap in a year, may satnrate two cords or four ox cart loads of loam with suds and filth of the wash room, which would be a good top dressing to an acre of grass land, or half an acre of wheat. I could speak of other wastes which happen about almost every house, which if they were saved, and properly composted, would manure in the State of Maine, 100,000 acres of wheat. In China, almost no cattle are kept, and no dependence placed on barn-yard manure. Their sole resort is to the compos tsformed from the refuse matter about human dwellings, and the most of that land which sustains 300,000,000 human beings is a garden.—*Dr. Bates's Address.*

LIBERTY MEETING.

According to previous notice, the Liberty men of Pittsburgh and vicinity met at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, 1845.

On motion of WM. LARIMER, Jr., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

Whereas: There appears to be a difference of opinion amongst both Whigs and Democrats, in relation to the constitutionality of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and considering as we do that *slave prisons* in view of the Capitol of this nation, professing so much liberty, is a national sin, and everlasting disgrace: and Whereas, Western Pennsylvania is more central for all parts of the Union for its locality, therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting, the friends of universal liberty, recommend to the Senators and members of Congress of this state, to use their influence, to remove the Capitol of the United States to Allegheny county, in Western Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the above resolution be published in all the city papers, and a copy forwarded to each of our Senators and members of Congress.

Feb. 12, 1845.—dl&wlt.*

Township Meeting.

A meeting of the Anti-masons and Whigs of Wilkins Township, will be held at Francis Wilson's on Saturday the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating township officers. A general attendance is particularly requested. feb 6

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of Hugh Logan, of Plum township, in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth

That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

HUGH LOGAN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Plum Township, do certify, that Hugh Logan, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travellers and others and that said tavern is necessary.

Uriah Stewart,	Geo. Ross,
Jas. Ross,	Thomas Ross,
Robt. McMath,	Robt. Stewart,
Williams Aber,	Robt. Elliott.
Mich. Shook, Jr.,	Wm. Ross,
Jas. Martin,	John L. Innis.

feb 13-w3t*

A. G. REINHART,

(*Successor to Reinhart & String.*)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 140 *Liberty street*,

feb1 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Fresh Rice, just rec'd and for sale (at retail or by the barrel) by A. G. REINHART,
feb11 140 Liberty street.

Fresh Bunch Raisins—A few boxes rec'd and for sale by A. G. REINHART,
feb11 140 Liberty street.

FISH BY THE BARREL.

NOS 1 and 3 Mackerel;
" 1 and 2 Salmon;
" 1 gibb'd Herring;
" 1 trimmed "
" 1 moss Shad;
" 1 grand bank Codfish;
" 1 and 3 Mackerel in half bbls;
" 1 " qr. " In store and for sale by
[feb10] A. G. REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

FISH AT RETAIL.

SALMON, Mackerel, Herring, Lake Shad, Codfish, Dried Herring, &c., all of the best quality, by
[feb10] A. G. REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

SHIRTING MUSLINS AND IRISH LINENS.

W. MURPHY has lately received a further supply of the above goods of the most approved make, and invites those in want of them, to look at his stock before buying. feb6

BLACK ENGLISH MERINOS.

A FULL assortment, including some of a very superior quality, to be found at the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods House of W. R. MURPHY,
feb6 N. East corner of 4th and Market sts.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

R. D. THOMPSON

HAVING taken the large Carpet Warehouse formerly occupied by *W. McClintock & Co.*, NO. 110 MARKET STREET, opposite St Clair will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

CARPETING,

Floor Oil Cloths, Steamboat Trimmings, &c. Among which will be found

Brussels and Imperial Carpets,	
Superfine, Fine, and Common Ingrain Carpet;	Tufted, Sheepskin, Manilla and Grass Mats;
Plain and twilled, 4-4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Venetian do 4-4, 5, 6, 6-4;	Damask and Watered Moreens;
India Matting;	6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Damask Table Linen;
Tufted Brussels, Wilton & Chenille Rugs;	Russia Diaper and Crash for Toweling;
Woollen Floor Cloths;	5-4 and 7-4 Bed Sheeting;
Piano and Table Covers;	Drillings, &c.
Flat & Oval Stair Rods;	

He will also keep on hand a well selected assortment of Fancy and staple

DRY GOODS.

All of the above articles having been purchased from the Manufacturers and Importers direct, he respectfully invites the attention of Steam Boat owners, Hotel Proprietors, and the public generally, feeling assured that he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

Jan 30 R. D. THOMPSON

PHILIP R. KINCAID,

PLOUGH MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Liberty and Pitt Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THANKFUL for the past liberal patronage of his friends and the public, can now say in safety that his COMMON FARMING PLOUGH, (of its different sizes, both right and left,) known as the "KINCAID PLOUGH," (after a fair test of eight years by some of the best farmers) is acknowledged to be the best now in use—also his COTTON AND SUGAR PLOUGH, made to the most useful models, and of the greatest variety, and of the best timber in use, and at the lowest prices.

Persons at a distance can refer to any of the Merchants of this city, and in particular, persons in the Cotton and Sugar country can refer to Messrs. JOSEPH & JAMES MARLATT, of Pittsburgh, who have been selling my Ploughs in those sections for the last seven or eight years.

(OBSERVE—All my Ploughs have my name on the inside of the mouldboard. dec16-d&wly

WALTER FORWARD

AND

ALFRED W. MARKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Fourth street, corner of Cherry alley. jan1-d&wtf

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

360 ACRES of first rate land, on Flaherty's creek, near the Ohio river and adjoining the village of Sloanestown, about 12 miles from the city. About 150 acres are cleared, nearly one half in meadow. There are several dwelling houses upon the premises, one of which was erected during the present year. The whole, or part will be sold upon liberal terms or exchanged for city property.

A lot on the Fourth street road, being lot No. 9, in Harven's plan, 45 feet front by 120 in depth, cornering on two streets and running back to an alley, twenty feet wide.

A house and lot in Mount Baldwin.

21 lots in the village of New Troy, of various sizes.—These lots are contiguous, and are well suited for a cemetery. They will be sold singly or together. Apply to

ALFRED W. MARKS,
jan 1—d&wtf 4th st., corner of Cherry alley.

MILTENBERGER & BROWN

Offer for Sale or Exchange for Property in the City of Pittsburgh.

THE subscribers, desirous of winding up their old business, offer to sell on time, or will take in exchange, suitable property in this city, the following described property, to wit:

1600 Acres of land, lying on both sides of the Youghiogheny river, six miles below Connellsville, Fayette co., Pa. This property is well known as the Little Falls or Franklin Iron Works—one of the best water powers in this part of the country; and will be cut up into farms to suit purchasers, and the price to suit the times, and the terms to suit the purchasers.

They will offer on this favorable terms 4 Lots near the New Court House, fronting on Coal Lane between High street and Grant street. These lots are 20 feet front by 80 and 121 feet deep, opening on an Alley in the rear.

2 Lots on Holmes' Hill—Nos. 48 and 49—24 feet front by 122 feet deep—adjoining property of Thomas Liggett in the rear.

2 Lots in Allegheny city—Nos. 49 and 50—fronting on Lacock street, 22 feet front by 110 feet deep to an alley—on which is erected two good and commodious two story brick houses, with dining rooms and kitchens on the same floor, with a good well of water and a pump in the yard.

They also offer a FORCE PUMP, which has never been put in use, made to attach to machinery in case of fire, to be used with hose—equal to one of our best engines.

ALSO, a set of Slitters with wrought iron housings to slit Nail Rods ¼ by ¾ and 1 inch wide by any thickness.

For particulars inquire of the subscriber at his dwelling on Liberty street opposite Ferry.

jan 27-d&w6m GEO. MILTENBERGER.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1, 1845.

AN election for Managers and officers of the company for erecting a bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House on Monday, March 3d, 1845, at 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN THAW, Treasurer.
feb4-wte*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of James B. Foster, of Baldwin township, Allegheny county, deceased, to call and settle without delay. And those having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HARVEY McDONOUGH,
J. T. McKNIGHT, Executors.
feb 11-w6t*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR FEBRUARY, 1845.

JOSHUA HANNA—W. R. DENNY—J. S. DILWORTH.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3@3½
Pearls ..... 4@4½
Scorehings ..... 3@3½
Saleratus ..... 4½@4½
Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale ..... —@7.00
Common ..... —@6.00
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ..... 8 @9
Beans—₱ bushel.
Common ..... 70 @ 75
Small white ..... 87 @100
Bristles—₱ lb
American ..... 33 @40
Bacting—₱ lb.
Super. or ..... @ 9
Common ..... @ 7
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ..... 2.25 @2.37
Small size ..... —@ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... 25 @27
Blooms—₱ ton.
Spanish ..... 50.00@60.00
Shaker ..... 2.00@2.25
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1.00@1.50
Shaker ..... 2.00@2.25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... —@4.00
Black Oak ..... —@3.00
Hemlock ..... 2.50@3.00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... — @ 3½
From wagon ..... @ —
Cotton—₱ lb.
Tennessee & Alabama ..... 5½@ 7
Georgia ..... 6 @ 7
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ..... 10 @12½
Cocoa, prepared ..... — @22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... @ 7½
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @ —
Cincinnati do ..... @22
Sperm, best brands ..... @53
Do inferior ..... @50
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 ..... @15
" 11 to 13 ..... @16
" 14 ..... @17
Increasing 1@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500 ..... @ 8
" 600 ..... @ 7
" 700 ..... @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 ..... @ 5
Coverlet Yarn, in ..... @21
Carpet Chain ..... @20
Cotton Twine ..... @25
Candle Wick ..... @15
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ..... @12½
St. Domingo ..... 6 @ 6½
Laguayra ..... 7½@ 7½
Rio ..... 6 @ 7½
Havana ..... @ —
Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' ..... 29 @30
Sheathing ..... 29 @30
Bolt ..... @35
Old ..... 16 @18
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla ..... @10
White Rope ..... @10
Tarred Rope ..... @9
Pack'g yarn, fine ..... @ 9
" " com'n ..... @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long ..... @2.50
Long ..... @1.75
Common ..... @1.25
Plough Lines ..... @ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
40 yd 6 thr'd ..... @3.00
30@50 do do ..... 1.50@2.25
Plough Lines ..... @ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... @3
Hollow ware assort'd ..... @3½
Sad Irons ..... @5
Counter weights ..... @5
Dog Irons ..... @2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ..... @6
[10 per cent. of the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes ..... @3
Dearborn " ₱ set ..... @4
Tea kettles doz ..... 7.50@8.00
Waffle Irons ..... 10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ..... @ 2.25
24 in low front ..... @ 2.25
[Allowing 25 per cent. discount in 12½ cts per inch for larger or smaller sizes.]
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ..... 7½@ 8
38 Laurel & Brunswick ..... @ 8
Pittsburgh ..... @ 7½
Eagle ..... @ 6½
4-4 light ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ..... @ 9½
Bleached ..... 8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths ..... 9 @13
Ticklings—
33 Saco ..... @11
Rochester ..... @14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c ..... 18 @19
Diaper—
Tow Root, Suffolk ..... 9½@10
Bleached do ..... 10½@11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors ..... 9 @18
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ..... 11½@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum ..... — @ 4
Asafoetida ..... 25 @ 28
Arrow Root ..... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined ..... 20 @25
Balsam, Peru ..... 2.00@2.25
Do Copavia ..... 35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½@ 5
Can phor, refined ..... 62½@75
Cit. rate Lime & Soda ..... 37½@ 50
Cochineal ..... 1.75@2.00
Cream Tartar ..... 21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Gal's ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic ..... 31 @37
" Copal ..... 38 @50
" Tragacinth ..... 31 @37
" Shellac ..... 16 @18
" Mastic ..... 120@125
Ipecac ..... 75 @87
Jal p. powdered ..... 80 @ 85
Lit arge ..... 5½@ 6
Liquorice Root ..... 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ..... 18 @20
Log Dye ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31 @37
Manna, Flake ..... 62 @75
Madder, Umbro ..... 20 @22
Madder, Common ..... 8 @10
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @100
Opium ..... 4½@ 5
" Castor ..... 80@1.00
" Cassia ..... 6.00@6.50
" Cloves ..... 2.75@3.00
" Lemon ..... 2.00@2.25
" Peppermint ..... 3.50@4.00
Opium, Turkey ..... 3.50@4.00
Quinine ..... 3.00@3.25
Rhubarb, root ..... 68 @75
Sal Ammoniac ..... 20 @25
Sal Soda ..... 4½@ 5
Senna ..... 18 @25
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ..... 10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ..... 5½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped ..... 2½@ 3
Extract ..... 5½@ 6
4-4 light ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ..... @ 9½
Bleached ..... 8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths ..... 9 @13
Ticklings—
33 Saco ..... @11
Rochester ..... @14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c ..... 18 @19
Diaper—
Tow Root, Suffolk ..... 9½@10
Bleached do ..... 10½@11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors ..... 9 @18
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ..... 11½@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum ..... — @ 4
Asafoetida ..... 25 @ 28
Arrow Root ..... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined ..... 20 @25
Balsam, Peru ..... 2.00@2.25
Do Copavia ..... 35 @37½
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Cream Tartar ..... 21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Gal's ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic ..... 31 @37
" Copal ..... 38 @50
" Tragacinth ..... 31 @37
" Shellac ..... 16 @18
" Mastic ..... 120@125
Ipecac ..... 75 @87
Jal p. powdered ..... 80 @ 85
Lit arge ..... 5½@ 6
Liquorice Root ..... 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ..... 18 @20
Log Dye ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31 @37
Manna, Flake ..... 62 @75
Madder, Umbro ..... 20 @22
Madder, Common ..... 8 @10
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @100
Opium ..... 4½@ 5
" Castor ..... 80@1.00
" Cassia ..... 6.00@6.50
" Cloves ..... 2.75@3.00
" Lemon ..... 2.00@2.25
" Peppermint ..... 3.50@4.00
Opium, Turkey ..... 3.50@4.00
Quinine ..... 3.00@3.25
Rhubarb, root ..... 68 @75
Sal Ammoniac ..... 20 @25
Sal Soda ..... 4½@ 5
Senna ..... 18 @25
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ..... 10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ..... 5½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped ..... 2½@ 3
Extract ..... 5½@ 6
Epsom Salts—₱ lb.
Manufacturers' ..... 1½@ 2
Refined ..... 2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—₱ lb
Polished ..... 11 @12
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ..... 20 @22
Ohio & Penn'a ..... 24 @28
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ..... @25
Soft ..... 19 @20
Hard ..... @11
Currants, Zante ..... 12½@12½
Raisins, Muscat ..... 6 @ 8
Bunch ..... @3.12
Bloom ..... —@ —
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx ..... @4.00
Oranges do ..... —@ —
Peaches dry, bush 1.25@1.37
Apples, dry ..... 62 @ 75
Apples green, bbl 1.20@1.50
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ..... —@15.00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, via Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl ..... @—
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lard, Tallow, &c ..... @—
Feathers ..... @—
Fur & Pelteries ..... @—
Wool ..... @—
Rags ..... @—
Ashes ..... @—
Oil of all kinds ..... @—
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ..... @—
To Cleveland, " ..... @—
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati ..... @—

Mineral Wealth of Mercer County.

The Mercer papers come to us this week with a column in each, commenting on the wealth of that County in Coal and Iron Ore. It appears that Prof. Rogers, the State Geologist, has just completed a survey of that County, and as the result of his examination, states it to be the richest district in Pennsylvania. Stone coal is found in abundance in almost every section of the county in veins from three to six feet thick, and so near the surface as to be very easily mined. It is generally of good quality, but that found along the valley of the Shenango is very superior; burning strong and clear, and although of the bituminous order, containing very little sulphur. Along side of the coal, or adjacent to it, there are inexhaustible beds of iron ore, which is also easily mined, and hard by is water power sufficient for all useful purposes.

Within a few miles of Clarksville, in the hills adjacent to the coal mines, there have been discovered within a few months past, five different kinds of iron ore, all of a good quality, which, on analizing, will yield from 33 to 60 per cent., viz: the rock, shell, kidney, black and red sheer. These mines are located on the edge of the canal, and on the most advantageous sites for the erection of forges and furnaces.—This ore can be mined and delivered at the furnaces, if located as they may be, at the low rate of one dollar per ton; and it is now being delivered on the edge of the canal at that price, to be shipped to Erie, on the opening of navigation in the spring.

The Erie Extension runs through Mercer Co., 45 miles and to this work, chiefly, the recent impetus to development of these resources, is attributed. It must necessarily have a powerful effect on the growth of the counties through which it runs.—Several companies have lately purchased property in Mercer for the purpose of building Furnaces, and we shall probably have a good deal of Metal from that quarter in the latter part of next summer. Our cotemporaries there talk of ruining the Iron Manufactures of Pittsburgh, because, quoth they, we can have such a quantity of Ore, and Coal, and such extraordinary advantages! We really hope they are not in earnest. To be serious, we "calculate" that the Smelters there will be sending their Metal here for a market for several years to come, and, in the course of business, wish they may find it profitable.

According to a paragraph in the National Intelligencer, the Report of the U. S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom the Texas annexation resolutions of the House had been referred, is confined to the constitutional question, and maintains the exclusive control of the treaty-making department of the Government over the entire subject, including all the suggestions of the various schemes of annexation which have been submitted.

Mr. Benton's Texas Scheme.

The following is the Bill for the Annexation of Texas, submitted to the Senate by Mr. Benton on Wednesday:

A BILL to provide for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texas territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

There is a vagueness and indefiniteness about this bill very objectionable. It looks too much like a scheme to get Texas in somehow, and then leave Mr. Polk's slaveholding administration, backed by a Locofoco House and Senate, to arrange the conditions. The Baltimore American has the following report of Mr. Benton's remarks, and the proceedings on the occasion:

Mr. Benton said:

This, in his view, was the only proper way for the settlement of this great and exciting question. It was the only way in which the question could be settled nationally, and divested of those conditions and that kind of action which had made it not entirely national, as in his view it should be. If Texas was to come into the Union, he desired that it should come in harmoniously and upon just and equitable terms.

Mr. Benton said that Mr. Adams, in 1798, sent Commissioners to France. Mr. Jefferson did the same two years after, and the same was done by Mr. Madison during the last war. Commissioners from our Government meeting face to face Commissioners from Texas, could, in his view, settle all questions at issue much better than they could be settled in any other form. The Joint Resolutions from the House be objected to, because they were proposals in the form of an inflexible law. This, in his opinion, was not respectful towards Texas, because she had twice sent Commissioners to us, and because we ought to receive proposals from her if she had any to submit.

Mr. B. then pointed out the difficulties of the Resolutions from the House, and considered the bill entirely impracticable, and particularly in its provisions of the public debt by applying the lands for the payment of the debt.

He had not the most remote idea that Texas would ever consent to the terms of the Joint Resolutions of the House.

The acceptance of the terms therein proposed was either impossible or impracticable. All the points affecting the lands or other questions should be settled by Joint Commission.

The question of slavery must be compromised in a manner satisfactory to the nation, and not to one section of the country. The House of Representatives had proposed such a compromise.

The assent of Mexico, said Mr. B., has been deemed unnecessary, but no one has deemed it unnecessary to settle the boundaries.

His plan he regarded most expeditious, because a Joint Commission might settle upon the terms of annexation satisfactorily to both countries and harmoniously to the whole Union.

The bill was now read twice, when Mr. Benton said that at some future day he would call it from he table.

Mr. Berrien hoped the Bill would take the ordinary course and be referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. It was our custom to refer ordinary Bills to the Committee, and it became us upon a matter of so much moment as this that the subject should take the ordinary forms of legislation.

Mr. Benton regarded the Committee as opposed to the Bill, and that, therefore, it ought not to be committed to them.

Mr. Berrien said the Senator from Missouri had misapprehended the Report made yesterday by the Committee on Foreign Relations. That Committee decided nothing but that Congress had no constitutional power over the subject. In the absence of the Chairman of the Committe on Foreign relations, he felt bound to move the question of reference.

Mr. Allen of Ohio opposed it with much warmth, and intimated that the Bill might not again be heard of, if it was referred at this late period of the session. He desired to say this without committing himself in any manner to any one of the plans now before Congress.

Mr. Bagby took the same ground, and earnestly opposed the reference.

Mr. Merrick and Mr. Rives both spoke in favor of the proposed reference, each regarding the Bill introduced a new one, and important in is new provisions. It belonged to the Committee on Foreign Relations particularly to consider a subject which proposed the negotiation between our own and a Foreign Government.

The vote was taken in the absence of several Whig Senators, and the motion to refer was therefore lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Barrow, Berrien, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Francis, Foster, Johnson, Huntington, Merrick, Miller Morehead, Pearce, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Breese, Colquit, Dix, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Huger, Haywood, Jarnagin, Lewis, Niles, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker Woodbury—23.

(The absentees were Messrs, Archer, Bates, Choate, Henderson and Mangum, who would have voted for reference, and Messrs. McDuffie and Semple who would have voted against it.)

☞ The Eastern Mail has at length arrived, bringing part of our papers, and several letters from Harrisburgh. The only thing of especial interest to this section, transacted in the Legislature, is the report of a Bill in the Senate, removing the restrictions from the Act permitting the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to bring their road through this State.

Mr. Polk, the President elect, arrived at Cincinnati on the 6th inst, Thursday. He was on the Pike, attended by four other boats, all abreast. It is said to have been a magnificent sight. Cannon were fired and the usual demonstrations on such occasions made. He was to have left for Washington immediately, and, we presume, passed through Wheeling yesterday.

CONGRESS.

Thursday, Feb. 6, 1845.

In *Senate*, most of the time was occupied in debating Mr. Merrick's Postage Bill. An amendment was adopted, making a uniform rate of postages of *five cents* for all distance. The Senate adjourned without closing the discussion.

In the *House* a most disgraceful scene took place. The Indian Appropriation Bill was before the House. Mr. Giddings made some remarks on the employment of slaves by the Government, and on the payment of their loss when in the service of Government. Mr. Black of Georgia replied in a most personal speech, using the most insulting language. Mr. Giddings replied, and called Mr. Black's remarks "low and dirty tirade." Mr. Black rejoined after the Committee had been confused for a long time upon points of order, and pronounced Mr. Giddings' statements "marvellous stories," "slanders," "a co-laborer of Torrey, the thief," a "falsifier," &c. Besides this, language of the most indecent kind was used, the excuse being that there were no ladies in the gallery.

Mr. Black was frequently called to order, but persisted in a tirade of personality unequalled in the House. It became worse and worse, and portions of what was said it would not be decent to repeat.

When Mr. Black had closed, Mr. Giddings appealed to be heard in defence.

After a good deal of difficulty Mr. Giddings was heard, and defended himself and his constituents in a dignified and manly manner. Mr. Giddings said the scene that had been witnessed was not a new one to him. He had been many times similarly assaulted upon this floor, and once a bowie knife had been drawn upon him. The gentleman from Georgia had threatened to knock him down.

[Here Mr. Black, who had left his own seat upon the opposite side of the Hall, was seen standing by the side of Mr. Giddings, with only one member between the two. Raising his voice and leaning towards Mr. G., Mr. Black said, "If you will say out of doors what you have said here, I will knock you down." Mr. Hammett immediately prevented Mr. Black from carrying out his seeming purpose of striking Mr. Giddings, and took him behind the Speaker's Chair.]

Mr. G. went on and said further; that he had seen such scenes as these before, and had before been threatened, and after a word or two in reply to Mr. Black's charges against him, he closed.

Mr. Black made a word or two of apology to the Committee for the scene which had just occurred, and after a word or two from Mr. Levy and Mr. McKay, the committee rose, and the bill was passed by the House.

Friday, Feb. 7, 1845.

In *Senate* the Postage Bill was again debated. It was finally reported by the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, and the various amendments agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a final reading. If this bill passes the House it will make quite an era in Post Office arrangements. It fixes postages at 5 cents for all distances.

The *House* spent the day principally on private bills.

Great Snow Storm in the East.

The cause of the detention of the mails has been a great snow storm. On Tuesday last, in New York, throughout the entire day the snow filled the air so completely, that no one could see to the distance of two rods. Broadway, it is said, was pretty well blocked up with snow banks to the depth of three and four feet in some places. On Wednesday 50,000 men and boys were employed in removing the snow, so as to make the streets passable. All through New Jersey, and on Long Island, the snow was two feet deep, and obstructed the rail roads so as to cause the detention of the mails.

Great Fire in New York---Tribune Office destroyed.

On Wednesday morning last, at four o'clock, a fire was discovered to be raging in the block of buildings occupied by the Tribune printing establishment, corner of Spruce and Nassau sts.—Every effort was made by the fire companies to master the raging element, but to no purpose, and in the course of two hours after the first notice of the blaze, the Tribune newspaper concern, the periodical depot of W. H. Graham, the booksellers and stationers' establishment of Janesen and Bell, the liquor store of Mr. Kennedy, and the German establishment of the *Deutsche Schnellpost*, a German journal published for the last 3 years, with a stock of books, &c., were totally consumed with all they contained.

The Tribune establishment was insured for $8,000, and the building for $2,000. Messrs. Greely & M'Elrath's loss over insurance is estimated at $10,000. We deeply sympathise with them in their misfortune, and trust they will be able to bear the loss without serious difficulty.—They intend to go on with the Tribune in a few days.

Court House Destroyed in Uniontown.

We learn by the Uniontown Democrat, that the Fayette County Court House was almost entirely destroyed by a fire, which broke out on Tuesday morning last in the uppermost part of it, directly under the cupola; and the flames continued their ravages, in despite of every effort to arrest them, until the cupola, roof, and in fact the whole upper section of the structure was burnt, and the remainder damaged in such a degree as probably to need rebuilding throughout.

The County offices were saved without very much damage.

The Bell melted where it hung.

☞ A fire broke out in Buffalo on the evening of the 5th, in the dry goods store, tailor shop, &c., and a loss sustained in stock of $7 or $8,000. In removing goods from the adjoining stores, a bale of cotton was ignited and carried, unobserved, in a store where the goods were removed to.—Here another fire broke out in consequence, and further losses in stock of $9,000, sustained—both losses and buildings partly covered by insurance. The snow drifts in the streets were 5 and 6 feet deep, and the night bitterly cold.

☞ The Charleston Courier says that a fire broke out in Wetumpka, Alabama, on the 29th ult. which destroyed about fifty houses and about 1800 bales of cotton. Loss estimated at $200,000; insurance about $50,000.

☞ The Cleveland Temperance House in Cleveland, and the house adjacent were destroyed by fire on the 6th. Loss not heavy, and insured to the amount of $2,000.

☞ We have New Orleans dates of the 28th ult—cotton had advanced ⅛ of a cent per lb.

Oregon.—The Oregon Bill has been referred in the Senate to a Select Committee of five members, who it is said will report in its favor.

TEXAS.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says that Mr. Benton's Bill destroys all fears of the Annexation project being consummated this session. He will not go for the joint resolution, and the party will hardly go for his bill on so short notice. This writer says:

"So far as Mr. Benton's former position goes, it is a complete abandonment. He is now ready to annex Texas upon the most objectionable terms, and will do it as readily by the legislation of Congress as in any other form, provided his political friends will adopt his scheme and give him the honor of it."

LATE FROM MEXICO.

News has been received at New York from Vera Cruz to the 14th Jan. It is stated that Gen. Santa Anna had made five different attacks upon the city of Puebla, and had been repulsed each time with some loss. At length, despairing of success at that point, he withdrew, with all his forces, about 4000 men. An express arrived at Vera Cruz from Jalappa just before the Z. sailed, stating that Santa Anna was besieging Perote, to which place it appears he retired after leaving Puebla. Generals Bravo and Peredes, the chiefs of the Revolutionary party, (which now wields the civil power,) were still at Puebla on the 12th ult. with about 10,000 men. It was supposed they would soon march in pursuit of Santa Anna.

Another report was that Santa Anna had sent in his submission to the new government, and had placed himself and his troops at their disposal.

The New York Herald adds the following:

Santa Anna, after having been defeated and driven into a small town near Puebla, has resorted to diplomacy, by sending three commissioners to the city of Mexico, to negotiate for the safety of his head. "In fact, he has virtually surrendered all his forces to the Supreme Government."

It may be that this is only a ruse on the part of Santa Anna to gain time, in order to strike a more decisive blow. He is too shrewd a tactician not to see a checkmate in a brief delay. It is very evident, however, that thus far he has had the worst of the fight, and has been driven into diplomacy.

Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary.

We received a copy of this report rather late. On the 1st day of January, 1844, there were in confinement 148 inmates—143 males, and 5 females. Received within the year 60, and discharged 78,—50 by the expiration of sentence, 21 by the pardon of Governor, and 6 by death,—leaving in confinement on Jan. 1st, 1845, 130—122 males, and 8 females,—showing a decrease within the year of 18.

The whole number of prisoners received since the opening of the prison, July 1st, 1826, to Jan. 1st. 1845, is 1045; of these 854 were white males, 145 colored males, 18 white females, and 28 colored females.

The *Relations* of the 130 in confinement were, or are as follows:

Married,	16	Widows,	—
Unmarried,	101	Widowers,	13

Their *habits* are given as follows:

Temperate,	9	Intemperate,	110
Moderate,	11		

Of the whole number confined since the prison was opened, there were discharged:

By Expiration,	682
" Pardons,	172
" Deaths,	50
" Suicide,	1
" Escapes,	16
" " Recom.	6
	915
Prisoners confined,	130
Total,	1045

Of Convicts discharged 41 were *recommitted*, under the present "Pennsylvania system," as it is called in contradistinction to all others in existence.

Of the 130, 61 are natives of Pennsylvania, 16 of New York, 7 of England, and the balance of various domestic and foreign states. 38 were imprisoned during 1844, for Larceny; 4 for Murder, and the balance for various other crimes.

The books of the prison, in account with Profit and Loss, stand thus:

Cr.		Dr.	
Weaving,	$3320,90	Subsistence,	$9475,07
Shoemaking,	4978.05	Stock,	658,99
Oakum Picking,	295,00		
Merchandize,	1534,11		
	$10,128,06		$10,128,06

We copy the report of the Inspectors, introducing the above facts, entire.

Western Penitentiary, }
January 1st, 1845. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In presenting our Annual Report to the Legislature, we again congratulate you upon the complete success attending the Pennsylvania system of prison dicipline. Fiercely attacked as it has been, upon the gratuitous assumption, that it partook more of the barbarism of former ages, than the mild and benevolent usages of modern christendom, an experience of twenty years has proved the fallacy of these phillipics, and illustrated its benefits and tested its results.

An associate system of labor never can be conducive to reformation. The noviciate never can be improved by intercourse with the hardened convict; and although they may both be watched with untiring vigilance by discreet overseers, yet the practised criminal will communicate his baneful vices, by more than sympathetic influence to the tender and susceptible mind of the youthful offender.

It is true that, under the separate system, the criminal has no communication, other than that which he enjoys with the officers and Inspectors of the Penitentiary, but this very seclusion brings his mind to the contemplation of his former misdeeds, which is the first step towards a genuine amendment of life. The interviews of the officers with the convicts are conducted with firmness and kindness, and with exhortations to reform, that they may be restored to that position in society, which they would have occupied, had they not been guilty of a violation of its laws. In all our visits, we have scarcely found an unwilling listener to these admonitions, and the able and elaborate Report of the Moral Instructor, to which we, with pleasure refer, will advise you in detail of the gratifying success of the treatment adopted by your predecessors of the General Assembly.

We can cite instances, within our present observation, of men who entered this Penitentiary without a trade, and with little or no education, who are now moral and respectable members of the community in which they live, pursuing their avocations with an ardor and industry evincive of their gratitude to this public benefaction.

It is to be remembered, that the Moral Instructor is not confined to the high and responsible duty of inculcating the doctrines of the christian religion. He preaches to "the spirits in prison," but he also teaches the unlettered to read and write, and comprehend the beauty and usefulness of their mother tongue. The small allowance we have made for the purchase of books, has been attended with the most gratifying results, and we would recommend a liberal appropriation for this object.

If, in the present pecuniary embarrassment of the commonwealth, you cannot erect and endow a State Asylum for the Insane, we must urge upon you the propriety and necessity of authorizing us to establish, within the prison walls, a hospital, for the reception of the limited number of demented convicts which may unhappily come under our supervision. The occurrence is rare, that they become so after they enter the Penitentiary; but in many instances, they are sent here, after the commission of crime, because there is no other barrier to protect society from their demoniac depredations.

There is a convict of this character now immured in one of our cells, for such is the sentence of the law. He came here in this lamentable condition. The humane treatment of the Warden, and the medical skill of the Physician, may have modified but cannot cure his disease.

We strongly commend this subject to the early attention of the Legislature.

The Report of the Warden will exhibit to you a decrease of eighteen in the number of convicts, as compared with 1843, and a highly satisfactory state of subjection to, and acquiescence in, the regulations for the government of the prison. Owing to extensive repairs, necessarily required, in the manufacturing department of the Penitentiary, the balance sheet, herewith transmitted, will not exhibit as large a credit to profit and loss, as in former years, but an amount which must satisfy you of the anxious solicitude and economy practiced in this branch of the public service.

The interesting Report of the Physician, shows a decrease of sickness during the past year.

A short time since, we opened the prison doors to Miss Dix, an estimable lady, whose purse and energies are devoted to the philanthropic effort of ameliorating the condition, and diffusing christian knowledge among the prisoners. Her success was her best reward.

We notice with gratification, that all the subordinate officers of the Penitentiary have discharged their duties with the entire approbation of the Warden and Inspectors.

Mr. Beckham has not only our confidence and regard, but is entitled to the gratitude of the General Assembly. He has saved the public Treasury from large drafts for the support of the Penitentiary. He has been humane, but firm and decided in his treatment of the convicts, and has more than once periled his life in the discharge of his public functions.

The Inspectors should not be limited, as they now are, in awarding to such an officer his proper recompense.

Reminding you of the usual appropriation necessary for the subsistence of the officers,—We have the honor to be

Your obedient servants,

JAMES ANDERSON, *Pres't*
WILSON M'CANDLESS,
WM. LECKY,
J. K. MOORHEAD, *Treas'r.*
WM. ROBINSON, Jr. *Sec'y.*

COMMERCIAL.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Monday morning, Feb. 10th.

The market closed on Saturday quite dull, after a very limited business, and we have, consequently, nothing new to report. The Revenue arrived at New Orleans on the 26th ult.

Maryland State 6's recently sold in Baltimore at 870—the advance is supposed to be predicated on the growing belief that the Legislature will take decided measures for paying the interest.

Tonnage of the Port of Pittsburgh—1843 and 1844.

From the Wharf Masters' reports we draw the following materials for a comparison between the Tonnage arriving at this port in '44 and '43. The following will shew the business of the Monongahela Wharf:

Flats and Flat Boats.

1843—Arrivals	181	Tonnage	2,110
1844—Arrivals	167	Tonnage	2,290
Decrease	14	Increase	180

Keel and Canal Boats.

1843—Arrivals	401	Tonnage	11,535
1844—Arrivals	393	Tonnage	10,225
Decrease	8	Decrease	1,310

Steamboats arriving oftener than once a week.

1843—Arrivals	1070	Tonnage	72,184
1844—Arrivals	1104	Tonnage	87,040
Increase	34	Increase	15,869

Steamboats.

1843—Arrivals	697	Tonnage	93,133
1844—Arrivals	862	Tonnage	129,196
Increase	165	Increase	36,063

The decrease, here, is in the number and Tonnage of Keel and Canal Boats. This will not be the case in 1845, so far as canal boats are concerned. The numerous small Steamers which have sprung into existence have nearly driven Keels out of use. In the days of Mike Fink, the "Barge" was employed in the trade between this and N. Orleans. The substitution of steam annihilated these craft. Within a few years Keels were extensively used between this city and Wheeling; but they, too, have almost disappeared, and at the present time they are seldom used, and mostly on the Youghiogheny, the Monongahela above the improvement, and other places not accessible to Steamboats. 'Breadhorns,' *alias* 'Flat boats,' will probably continue in use in descending navigation as long as there is water to float them.

The Arrivals and Tonnage of Steamboats show a marked increase. An increase will be much more palpable at the close of this year. The totals for 1844 are as follows:

Arrivals.		Tonnage.	
Flats	167	Flats	2,290
Keel and Canal boats	393	Keel and Canal boats	10,225
Steamboats	1,966	Steamboats	216,396
Total, '44,	2,426	Total, '44,	228,751
" '43,	2,349	" '43,	178,992
Increase,	77	Increase,	49,759

This relates only to the Monongahela Wharf. We have no report from the Allegheny Wharf for 1843. The statement of the Master, for 1844, is confined to the arrivals—tonnage not given. Of these

There arrived—Flat Boats		854
" Keel "		78
" Steamboats		132
Total		1064

The business of this river is increasing very rapidly, and 1845 will exhibit a large increase over the past year.

The Wharfage from the Monongahela, in round numbers, was, in 1843, $8,400 18
Do. in 1844, 10,435 66
Increase, 2,035 48

The wharfage on the Allegheny amounted to $1,144 91, and includes the charges for Lumber, Shingles, Legs, &c.

If to the above we add the Canal boats on the Canal we shall have a complete view of the Tonnage of every description so far as data is attainable.

There were cleared in 1843, 2,848 boats.
" " 1844, 3,007 "
Increase, 159

Allowing 35 tons to each boat, a moderate estimate, we have in 1843, tons 99,680
And in 1844, " 105,245
Increase, 5,565

There will undoubtedly be a greater amount of business done on our Wharves this season than ever before. The opening up of the Navigation above the city, on the Monongahela, the impetus given to the Allegheny trade, the opening of the Erie Extension, the competition between Erie and Cleveland, and the very perceptible increase already in the trade with ports below—all combined, are a sufficient guarantee of this.

Mining in the Schuylkill Coal Region.

We are well aware of the enormous expense attendent upon Coal mining in Great Britain, but we were not informed, till lately, as to the cost of Steam employed in the Anthracite Coal districts in the eastern part of this State. There are, in the Schuylkill region, twenty-two Collieries below the water level. The number of Miners Engines, &c., are as follows:

Collieries	22
No. of Engines	28
Horse power	1100

Employed in breaking Coal there are 13 Engines of 178 horse power, making a total of 41 Engines with an aggregate of 1278 Horse power. The cost of these Engines Pumps, and the necessary machinery, will not fall much short of $250 000, and the consumption of coal in these engines will amount to 40,000 tons per annum. The whole consumption of coal in this region, during the last year, is estimated at 100,000 tons.

A horse power is calculated as equivalent to the strength of eight able-bodied men—a man ordinarily labors but 10 hours in the 24; but the Engines *can*, and some of them *do*, run day and night, consequently they can perform, for each horse power, an amount of work equal to 16 men, and an aggregate of work equal to the labor of 20,448 men every 24 hours.

17 of the Engines included in the above were built in 1844, and 15 more are in the process of construction.—Three more for other places were built during the year, making a total of 20 built in Schuylkill Co. The number of Engines employed in the county is 56, of 1464 horse power, all of which were built in it.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 26th ult. says that the quantity of Pork received at that port the present season is less by more than one half the quantity received to the same time last year.

The general Bank Bill has passed the Senate of Ohio by a vote of 21 to 15, and is now before the House. It is supposed it will pass the House without material amendment.

The receipts on the Cumberland Valley Railroad during the last year, were $74,295 17, and the expenditures $70,965 42—leaving a balance in Treasury of $1,029 75.

The St Louis Republican of the 30th says: "The rivers above are free from ice, and (excepting the Missouri, which continues low) are in good navigable stage. Boats have commenced their regular trips to Keokuk, at the foot of the lower rapids of the Mississippi; and also to Peoria and Pern on the Illinois. We have not learned how far up the Missisippi is open, but presume to the upper rapids. From this point to Cairo there is from eight to nine feet water in the channel."

The Wheeling Times of Friday states that the new steamer "Cincinnati" arrived there on Thursday, and on account of the ice returned to Cincinnati. We are sorry for it as we wished very much to get a look at her. The Captain says he can make the trip (where to? Wheeling or Pittsburgh?) up in 30 hours, and down to Cincinnati in 18 hours. We understand she rolls very much, and will need false sides to run steady.

Exports from Canada.—The Montreal Gazette contains the following list of exports from Canada for the years 1843 and 1844:

Ashes, pots	bbls	22,004	35,744
Do. pearls	"	12,962	
Butter	lbs	301,067	460,890
Beef	bbls	7,195	5,593
Flour	"	209,057	415,367
Oats	"	5,827	6,725
Peas	bushels	88,318	130,655
Pork	bbls	10,684	11,161
Wheat	bushels	141,233	282,183
Barley	"	6,040	63,755

St. Louis—Jan. 30.

Weather disagreeable and business dull. Flour inactive—country brands dull at $3 50@3 56½. Limited sales of City Mills made at $4 @4 25. Wheat 65@66c. Sale of 1000 pigs lead at $4 274 per 100 lbs. Very little in market and some demand. Dry Hides 7½@7¾c. No receipts of Hogs—wanted at 5c. Whiskey dull at 23@23½c per lb. Large quantities of Dried Apples in market and dull—small lots at 87½@90c; Peaches $1 @1 12½ ₱ bushel. Provisions—The greater part of wheat have been received has been sent forward, and only a few small transactions have come to our knowledge during the week. There have been sales of Mess Pork at $8 50@8 75. Prime at $7 87 1/2 ₱ bbl; and Bulk at 2¾@3c ₱ lb. hog round. —Prime lots $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl. Bacon Hams 4½@5c; Sides 4. Shoulders 3@3½; hoground 3½@4c ₱ lb. A lot of salted meat was sold a day or two ago, hams 4½@4¾c, and shoulders 2½@3c. Lard in good demand; we quote sales prime 3½@3¾c; inferior 3½@3¾c; a superior lot of 100 bbls strictly prime, in new clean bbls, sold at 3¾c. Tallow is in demand at 5½@5¾c in quality. Good Butter, for table use, we quote 10@12½c. There is a steady demand for all descriptions of Provisions, at quotations.—Freights scarce—to New Orleans, flour, 45c; lard, pork and beef 65c ₱ bbl; lead 18c; dry hides 35c; green do 2½c, pound freight 25c ₱ 100 lbs.—Repub.

DIED,

At his residence in Upper St. Clair township, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, P. M. on the evening of the 6th inst., Mr. James B. Foster in the 77th year of his age.

The deceased has been for more than 30 years a ruling Elder in Bethel Presbyterian Church, (formally under the pastoral care of the Rev. Wm. Woods, deceased) and now under the pastoral care of Rev. Geo. Marshall. feb 10

In the District Court for the County of Allegheny.

James Park & Co., }
for use of Hiram Neel, } Vend. Ex. No 126 Nov. 1844.
vs. }
James H. Neel. }

February 1st, 1845. On motion of A. H. Miller, Esq., the Court appoint James J. Kuhn, Esq., Auditor to distribute the money arising from the sale in this case. Money considered in Court.

From the Record.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, Prothonotary.

The Auditor above named will attend at his office, 4th street near Market st., Pittsburgh, for the purpose of his appointment on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. (feb8w3t) JAMES J. KUHN.

AMERICAN
SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION DEPOSITORY:
At Ingram & Elliott's
BOOK AND PAPER STORE,

Market street, near the Diamond, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

ALL the Publications of the American Sunday School Union can be obtained at this Depository at the PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

☞ Catalogues containing a list of Sunday School Books, with prices annexed, can be had by calling at the Depository.

☞ Subscriptions received for the Sunday School Journal for Teachers, (price 25 cents per annum,) and Youth's Penny Gazette, for children, (price 12½ cents per annum.

jan13 d6&wlm

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time; and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh Allegheny county, Pa.

jan 10 wtf GEO. T. GILLIAM.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
3 Improved Farms, 10 Town Lots, 100 Acres Timbered Land,

ALL situated in the county of Wabash, and State of Illinois, some of which is not surpassed in situation or improvements by any property in the county.

The above mentioned property, or a part, is offered for such goods as compose a country store: Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, or Pittsburgh manufactured articles; or for in good Farm in Pennsylvania, or a business stand in Pittsburgh. Any person wishing further information on the subject, shall receive prompt attention by addressing letters to the subscriber, post paid, at Mount Carmel, Wabash Co., Illinois.

oct 24-w6m WM. WOOD.

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of Candor, (formerly known as Raccoon meeting house,) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of the patronage of the public. Candor being a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board their families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that letters of Administration have this day been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of John Estep, late of Upper St. Clair Township, Allegheny county, deceased. Those persons having claims or demands against said decedent will please make known to me the same, properly authenticated, without delay. And all persons indebted to the said estate, will please call and settle the same immediately. JOHN CONNER, Administrator,
feb 16-wt* Upper St. Clair Township.

ADJOURNED
ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the property belonging to the Estate of Rev. JOSEPH REED, deceased, pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, stands adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th day of March next at 11 o'clock, A. M., viz: On the premises—A farm situate in Ross township about six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on which James McDowell now resides, containing about 200 acres; about 100 acres cleared, on which are erected a comfortable dwelling house and other buildings; a good orchard, &c. This property, from its situation, would make a first rate sheep farm.

Should the above farm not be sold on said day, the sale will be adjourned to the next day, the 5th March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place there will also be offered for sale:

One Lot on Smithfield street in the city of Pittsburgh near Virgin Alley, 20 feet in front on Smithfield street and 60 feet back to Carpenter's Alley; on which are erected a Brick house two stories high, and other buildings now in possession of George Baily, subject to an annual ground rent of $32. ALSO—One Lot situate on Robinson street in the city of Allegheny, 19 feet on Robinson street, and extending back 66 feet 8 inches, including an alley 4 feet 8 inches wide.

The terms of sale, one-third in hand and the other two-thirds in two equal annual instalments with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. Title indisputable—

Should the above property be sold, possession will be given the 1st day of April next. If not sold, it will then be rented for one year.

J. H. KERR, Administrator.
SARAH A. REED Administratrix
feb 4-w3t

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 10th of September, Jacob Gailbee, an indented apprentice to the Blacksmith business. All persons are warned against trusting or harboring him on my account. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his apprehension on return, by the subscriber, LESLIE JACK,
jan 28-w3t* of East Deer Township, Alleghenyco

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who know themselves indebted to the Estate of James Glover, formerly of Allegheny County, deceased, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to either of us. SAMUEL MARSHALL,
J. G. McLEAN.
dec 10—w6t* Executors.

SEWICKLEY HOTEL FOR RENT.

THIS well known tavern stand, with about 20 acres of prime land, including an orchard, now occupied by George C. Barnes, on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road, belonging to the estate of Alushar Wray, deceased, is for rent from the 1st day of April next. The house is large and well finished, and a sufficiency of stabling. It would be a desirable situation for a private family, convenient to places of worship, schools, postoffice, &c., and may have daily communications with Pittsburgh, by land or water.

For further information apply to John Caldwell, tanner, Pittsburgh; Richard Gray, Allegheny city; or to the subscriber, Postmaster at Sewickley-bottom P. O., near the premises. DAVID SHIELDS.
nov 22-d3t&wtf

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 34 miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at No 9 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

DIURETIC PILL,

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep-seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

Pine tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co.,
jan6 wly No. 60,